Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a thorough [illegible] of 18 years experience; a first-class [illegible]. Address X U, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] man—single—to attend horses and [illegible]. Not afraid of work. [illegible] Address J J, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man having been engaged several years [illegible] in a wholesale drug store or a chemical manufactory. He understands English [illegible] and German and Swedish perfectly. Address letters to P. JOHNSON, 148 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man having a general knowledge of business; a correct accountant and rapid penman [illegible]. Will work for a moderate salary. Address [illegible] ERWIN, 209 Wabash-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, in the retail or wholesale grocery or [illegible]. Can give satisfactory reference as to character. Address J N, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good gardener—Frenchman. Good recommendations given. Address M F, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—In Chicago, to learn printing, by a boy 16 years old. Please address J N, P. O. Box 56, Princeton, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—As salesman or travelling agent for a good firm—iron or hardware preferred—or any other honorable business. Address S C, Tribune office.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—Sewing by the day or week by a capable seamstress, who has been accustomed to do family sewing. Has good references for capabilities. Please address SEAMSTRESS, 11 Meagher-st., West Division.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable girl to do second or general housework in a small family. West side preferred. Apply at corner of Halsted and Van Buren-st., No. 131.

SITUATION—Wanted—As child nurse in one of the first families. First-class references given as to ability, morality, honesty and faithfulness. Inquire of Mrs. WHITTAKER'S, corner of Chicago-av. and Lasalle-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a seamstress, in a private family, [illegible] also for a competent cook, washer and ironer. None but first-class people need apply. Inquire at 156 North Green-st.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two Scotch girls, the one as cook, the other as second girl. Good references. Can be seen in the rear of 18 Third-av., near Harrison-st.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two respectable young women, together, one as cook and the other as chambermaid. Good references given if required. Apply at 120 Erie-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY, a work descriptive of the Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City. If you wish to know how fortunes are made and lost in a day; how shrewd men are ruined in Wall st.; how "countrymen" are swindled by sharpers; how ministers and merchants are blackmailed; how dance halls and concert saloons are managed; how gambling houses and lotteries are conducted; how stock and oil companies originate and how the bubbles burst, read this work. It contains over 30 fine engravings, tells all about the mysteries and crimes of New York, and is the spiciest and cheapest work of the kind published. Price only $2.50 per copy. Send for circular, and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 128 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION—Inferior works of a similar character are being circulated. See that the books you buy contain over 30 fine engravings and sell at $2.50 per copy.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Dr. WM. SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. Also for the Devotional and Practical Family Bible. Amply illustrated and very attractive. Send for circular. Address H. C. TREAT, 137 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$20 a Day—To male and female agents—to introduce the [illegible] Sewing Machine. [illegible] All other [illegible] Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—$2,500 to $3,000 per year—An agent is wanted in every town in the United States to make and sell an article of daily consumption [illegible] Address LOUIS COBLENTZ, [illegible] town, Md.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the $6 Pocket Timekeeper [illegible] Address [illegible] STAMFORD & CO., 18 Reynolds' Block, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—Send for circular of [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only, married [illegible] Address Mrs. [illegible] Rockford, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—Crowell's Improved [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$50 to $200 per month [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$25 to $50 per week [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the AMERICAN [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only [illegible]

Business Chances.

A BARGAIN—For sale, the lease, fixtures and stock of a notion store [illegible]

ELEVATOR for sale, with a capacity of [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lumber yard. [illegible]

FOR SALE—$10,000 in real estate for [illegible]

FOR SALE—A hardware store, situated in [illegible]

FOR SALE—The confectionery & tobacco [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good water mill, with two [illegible]

FOR SALE—To Dentists—Lease of a [illegible]

FOR SALE—News depot and cigar store [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two second-hand broom [illegible]

FOR SALE—Pianos, from $125 to $550 [illegible]

FOR SALE—A small packing house, with [illegible]

FOR SALE—The fixtures of a [illegible]

FOR SALE—Boarding house now doing a [illegible]

FOR SALE—A saloon and lease of four [illegible]

FOR SALE—A well-selected stock of [illegible]

FOR SALE—The lease and fixtures of [illegible]

FOR SALE—Stock of fresh groceries [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lumberyard on North Branch [illegible]

FOR SALE—$3,000—Any one desiring [illegible]

THE furniture, fixtures and lease of [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Billiard Parlor on the West [illegible]

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Punching and shearing [illegible]

FOR SALE—Engines, portable, station [illegible]

FOR SALE—Steam engine of all kinds [illegible]

FOR SALE—H. B. Smith's [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—One Perry's [illegible]

Board Wanted.

BOARD—A pleasant room with [illegible]

BOARD—A gentleman desires [illegible]

BOARD—[illegible]

JAN 18 1869 LIBRARY

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The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1869. NUMBER 199.

Important Treaties Before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Prominent Points in the Alabama and San Juan Treaties.

Estimates of the Last Year's Cotton and Corn Crops.

The Reconstruction Committee to Report Against Disturbing the Present State Government of Georgia.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

CUSTER'S RECENT BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

Additional information from the Indian country leads several Senators who have considered the subject to the firm belief that the battle of Washita was, in all its main features, a repetition of the Sand Creek massacre. It appears that Custer left his dead upon the field for fifteen days, till he could ride with his command to convey the news of the great victory. On returning, the bodies of Major Elliott and sixteen others were found torn by wolves and birds, and the mutilation was charged to the Indians.

THE UTAH PROBLEM.

The project for dividing Utah will be passed at an early day. The plan first proposed has been somewhat modified. It now provides for leaving a strip through the central portion of the Territory, running north and south, and including Salt Lake and Provost cities. West of this goes to Nevada; all east of it and opposite the Colorado line, to Colorado, and the northeast corner portion to Wyoming. So soon as the votes of Colorado can overbalance the Mormon vote, it is proposed to add the whole remaining portion to Colorado.

MISSISSIPPI.

Some of the Mississippi Republicans think if a new vote were to be had in their State, their constitution would be carried by several thousand majority. One of them prints a letter in which is the following paragraph:

"The whiteman's Copperhead party, Democratic party, and Republican party would nearly all vote for it; although we have a majority of [illegible] Republicans, the money property influence, home intimidation, and intimidations at the polls, would enable the Democratic party to carry their State ticket, three out of five members of Congress, a majority in the Legislature, elect United States Senators and appoint all the Judges of the State, and county officers. The constitution would then be amended, and a Democratic policy prevail in that State. Immediate admission, which we, under all circumstances, claim as our just right, would place the State where it justly belongs—in loyal hands."

TREATIES WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The Secretary of State has for some time been anxious to signalize the close of his official career by giving the Senate a treaty for the adjustment of all our difficulties with Great Britain, and on Friday last was enabled to realize his great desire by sending in three protocols, viz., one relating to the Alabama claims, one defining the rights of citizenship, and one for the settlement of the San Juan boundary question. The two last named have been in his possession for some time, and the Alabama treaty was signed, as is understood, in London at noon of Friday. Mr. Seward in conversation indicates that the Alabama protocol is much more satisfactory than he thought a month ago he should succeed in getting. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CORN AND COTTON CROPS.

The Agricultural Department furnishes the following estimate of the corn and cotton crops for the past year. In corn there has been an increase of 137,[illegible] bushels over last year, an aggregate increase of [illegible] bushels larger than 1867. This does not include the Pacific States, which are not favorable to the production of corn, but in excess in proportion to the population. The total product is [illegible] bushels.

Since the October returns were received local reports from the cotton sections have been favorable, especially in the Southwest, where the yield, in comparison with the acreage planted, is better than in any preceding year since the adoption of free labor. Picking has been unexpectedly prolonged, and the autumn was favorable. The estimate gives a total product of [illegible] bales, and this is believed to be below rather than above the actual yield.

FOREIGN.

The Eastern Question.

THE WORK OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE NOT YET RATIFIED BY TURKEY AND GREECE.

PARIS, Jan. 17.

The Turkish Minister has agreed to the main points of settlement proposed by the conference, but awaits instructions from Constantinople before signing the resolves of that body. M. Rangabe, representative of Greece, has informed M. Lavalette, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, that his instructions from the government at Athens are delayed in consequence of the interruption of the telegraph.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Jan. 17—Evening.

The conference on the Eastern question is on the point of closing its session. It recommends Greece to accept so much of the Turkish ultimatum as relates to Cretan affairs, and to refer the case of the officer at Syra to the decision of the courts, and promises that Turkey will withdraw the last point of her ultimatum touching the observation of international law. The conference maintains the policy of strict non-intervention.

GREECE PREPARING FOR WAR.

The latest advices from Athens show that preparations for war are actively going on in all parts of Greece. The banks of Athens have loaned the government $20,000,000 for war purposes.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN TURKEY AND PERSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 17—Evening.

Despatches from the East report that a difficulty has arisen between Turkey and Persia. Disturbances have broken out upon the eastern frontier of Asiatic Turkey, between the Persians and the Turks, which have led to the withdrawal of the Ambassador of the Porte from Tehran. Since these occurrences Persia has been massing troops on the northwest frontier.

Spain.

MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA.

MADRID, Jan. 17.

Additional reinforcements for the army in Cuba will soon sail, under General Pelaez.

THE ELECTIONS.

Returns from the provinces increase the overwhelming majority of the government candidates elected.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.

THE ROGERS MURDER CASE.

Mayor Hall offers three thousand dollars and full guarantee against prosecution, to the accomplice of the murderer of Rogers, and a reward of not less than two hundred dollars to the man who addressed the envelope found in the murderer's pocket. The police have struck a new trail, and have hopes of capturing the murderer. It is supposed that he has gone West or to Canada. Tom McGibney is the mysterious Tom who is wanted at Police headquarters.

[illegible] is set down for this week. Nearly all the prominent lawyers in New York, such as O'Conor, Pierrepont, Field and Jenks, have volunteered or been retained by him, and the District Attorney has not been able to find any eminent counsel for the prosecution. Acquittal is considered certain.

BURGLARY.

Burglars entered the jewelry store of Forbach & Co., Canal street, last night, and had almost opened the safe when interrupted. They escaped with two thousand dollars' worth of silverware. The safe contained a hundred thousand dollars' worth of diamonds and fine jewelry.

COTTON CULTURE.

A correspondent of the Herald writes from Alabama that the cotton culture is more profitable than ever before. Several plantations have yielded their owners, after paying all expenses of cultivation, a larger amount of money than they ever did under the old system, and prices of land have greatly advanced in the last year.

[illegible]

There is much dissatisfaction among Morgan's friends at the way Fenton's nomination was obtained. The Speaker held back the committee appointments contrary to the usual custom, and the chairmanships of the important committees [illegible] Railways, and [illegible] expect the chairmanship of the Committee on Cities.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

REWARDS OFFERED FOR THE MURDERER OF ROGERS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—[illegible] to justice.

FORT WAYNE.

Railroad Enterprise—Pastoral Installation.

FORT WAYNE, Jan. 17.—The lithographed bonds for the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad Company have been received and placed in bank on special deposit, to be given the railroad authorities when their locomotives run into the city, [illegible] of the road.

The Board of Commissioners have voted [illegible] to the Cincinnati, [illegible] & Fort Wayne Railroad.

The Rev. Mr. Wagenhalls was installed Minister of the English Evangelical Lutheran Church to-night.

CUBA.

American and English Vessels Subject to Tonnage Dues—Statement that President Grant is in Favor of Cuban Independence—Progress of the Insurrection.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—The neglect of the American and English Ministers at Madrid to arrange a reciprocity treaty [illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—[illegible]

NEBRASKA.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

Fire—Fatal Affray at a Wedding.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—This morning De Golyer & Richey's [illegible]

The Maine Senatorship.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 17.—[illegible]

Railroad [illegible]

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

[illegible]

LONDON.

The Cost of Royalty.

The Public State of Great Britain.

Distress in the Manufacturing Districts.

The London Newspapers and the New Ministry.

William Carleton, the Novelist.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1869.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

Mr. Gladstone and other members of the Ministry have promised to reduce, this year, the sums at present voted for the army, navy and civil service, and great will be the outcry by the individuals whom these economies assail. But I wonder when England is to have a Prime Minister who will insist upon savings in the direction of the Court? The demand everywhere is for cheap government, and hundreds of poor clerks will be sent adrift in order that the estimates may be cut down; but the press and public speakers never say a syllable about retrenchment on the part of the Crown. See for a moment what the case is: The annual income of the United Kingdom derived from the taxes imposed by Parliament, and the income from estates in various parts of the country called the crown lands, is collected into one fund called the Consolidated Fund. The first charge upon this fund is the payment of the interest upon the national debt called the funds, and upon the unfunded debt. The Queen then takes out of it £385,000 a year for the support of her household. Besides this she has a large income from various estates called the Duchy of Lancaster. On the Consolidated Fund likewise are charged the following sums allowed to members of the Royal Family: £8,000 to the Princess of Prussia, £6,000 to the Princess Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, £6,000 to the Duchess of Cambridge, £6,000 to her daughter, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, £3,000 to the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and £12,000 to the Duke of Cambridge. The Prince of Wales has an annuity of £40,000, payable out of the Consolidated Fund, settled upon him. He has also the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which now amount to more than £50,000 a year, with every prospect of their increasing. The Princess of Wales has settled upon her by Parliament the annual sum of £10,000, to be increased to £30,000 in case of widowhood. There is not much chance of "a free breakfast table" with all these charges kept up.

THE ENGLISH NATIONAL DEBT.

The press is savage with Mr. Reuter, the telegraph merchant, for omitting from the telegram of the message to Congress all mention of the President's proposal with regard to the debt; and apropos of the subject many homilies are read to the people of Europe upon the precariousness of republican credit. The reactionary party here hope and pray America will repudiate, and they are perpetually predicting that she will. While they are debating I will remind the reader of the present position of the national debt of the United Kingdom.

The national debt, everybody knows, [illegible]

[illegible]

flippant, indifferent and snobbish—is in the completest contrast with that of the Premier and his leading friends. The session will not have proceeded far before the Saturday Review finds some opportunity of vilifying him again, and of raising a host of prejudices against him. The Spectator, the organ of the philosophical Liberals, is full of crotchets, and its excessive "candor" is as injurious to the party it nominally supports as open hostility would be. The Examiner is Ministerial, but is generally understood to be influenced by disappointed politicians, and is not to be relied on until those politicians are satisfied.

The press has a taste, in its way, of the sweets of office. When the late Tory Ministry came in power, one of its first acts was to strike the name of every Liberal newspaper off the list of the journals in which the numerous advertisements connected with the various departments of state have to appear. To some of the minor papers this is a serious matter. Of course, the new men have reversed the order. The people who want now to take up contracts with the Admiralty or the War Office must look to the advertising columns of the Liberal papers for particulars. To one paper—the Evening Globe—which subsisted on such things during the Tory regime, the change, I fancy, will be fatal. One Tory weekly paper—the Imperial Review—has disappeared already.

A POPULAR NOVELIST.

William Carleton, the "Irish novelist," as he was called by distinction, was of gigantic stature and attracted general attention when out of doors. He was the son of a peasant, and had few advantages in his youth, but his stories of the Irish peasantry made him exceedingly popular. He has been in the enjoyment of a pension from the government of £200 per annum for several years, but he made but a poor use of the money. He was too fond of one product of his countrymen in particular, viz., whiskey, and it is said was often to be seen traversing the streets with a bottle of "the cratur" peeping forth from under his arm. A curse this drink is still to the older school of literary men; the younger men are freer of it. They live expensively; waste money in a hundred ways; borrow money; cheat their tradesmen, and go through the Bankruptcy Court; but they don't, as a rule, get drunk; indeed, regard that excess as a mistake. The weakness of their seniors in this respect is a subject of ridicule with them. It is not many weeks back that I saw one of the most distinguished of English critics, a scholar, and deeply read in the literature of Europe, staggering to the door of a gin-palace with a glass of the spirit in his hand, and endeavoring to persuade two women of a low grade to come and share it with him. The Bohemian of to-day goes to the devil by another road.

Carleton was a difficult man to deal with in business. He once undertook to write a novel, to appear in parts in a weekly journal, at so much a chapter, nothing, unfortunately, being said as to the length of the story. Carleton flourished so well on his guineas that the tale branched out interminably, until the friends of the paper were sick of the sight of it. At last the editor, a fellow-countryman of the author's, wrote to him to this effect: "My Dear Carleton: You won't take a hint, and we can see no end as yet to ——. I am very sorry, but I hear so many complaints that I must beg you, at any cost, to finish in two more numbers. If you refuse, I shall have to end it myself." Carleton was savage and refused to send the conclusion, whereupon the editor carried out his threat and wound the whole thing up very neatly. Carleton threatened all sorts of proceedings, but nothing, I believe, really came of it.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A Memoir of His Escort in Reply to Edward A. Pollard.

From the Louisville Democrat.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.

Some days since you published an article from a certain magazine, written by Mr. E. A. Pollard, giving an account of Mr. Davis' "flight" from Richmond. On reading it hastily a person would naturally conclude that Mr. Davis did fly from Richmond, desert the Confederate cause, and appropriate the money in the Treasury to his own personal use. If the reader will reflect and listen to facts, he will soon be convinced that such was not the case. Mr. Pollard takes up considerable space in describing the preparation made [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. Bellows on the Spread of Catholicism.

[illegible]

art culture, the largest theological school, the best hospitals and charities, the finest churches; and what is true of Wisconsin is equally true of every other Western State. Protestantism, with a hundred times the wealth, intelligence, public spirit and administrative ability, by reason of its sectarian jealousies and divisions can have no parallel successes, and is losing rapidly its share in legislative grants and public money. The Irish Catholics spot the members of State Legislatures who vote against the appropriations they call for, and are able in our close elections to defeat their return. Representatives become servile and pliable, and Romanism flourishes. A Quaker gentleman of wealth in the West (the story is exactly true) married a Vermont girl who had become Catholic in a nunnery where she was sent for her education. It was agreed that if children were given them, the boys should be reared in the faith of their father, the girls in that of their mother. The Vermont mother gave her husband ten girls, but never a son! Eight of them grew up Catholics, married influential men, and brought up their children Catholics, and in some cases brought over their husbands, and so the Roman Church was recruited with Protestant wealth and Quaker blood to a vast extent. So much for sending Protestant girls to Roman Catholic seminaries, and then complaining that so many Protestants are lost to the superstitions of Romanism! There is an apathy about the Roman Catholic advance in the United States among American Protestants which will finally receive a terrible shock. There is no influence at work in America so hostile to our future peace as the Roman Catholic Church. The next American war will, I fear, be a religious war—of all kinds the worst. If we wish to avert it, we must take immediate steps to organize Protestantism more efficiently and on a less sectarian ground."

SNOW IN THE SUNNY SOUTH.

Trains Blocked on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad—Fourteen Inches of Snow in Vicksburg.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Jan. 14.

One of the most remarkable snow storms ever seen in the South fell in Mississippi and Alabama last Sunday night. Cars which arrived here yesterday morning from Huntsville were still covered with snow, although the day seemed quite warm. We have heard of the snow as far east as Tuscumbia, and west of that to a point this side of Grand Junction, north of Grand Junction to Jackson, Tenn., and south far below Canton, Miss.

In the region of Huntsville the snow fell to the depth of eight or ten inches, and in some places, in the hollows and cuts of the railroad, it had drifted to the depth of three or four feet, and the passage of trains was greatly impeded. We are informed that it was necessary five times in a few miles to unfasten the locomotive from the passenger train, and clear away the banks of snow that obstructed the road. One train was delayed several hours. Such an occurrence on that road is very rare indeed.

At Holly Springs, we learn from Colonel George Myers, snow fell Monday night three or four inches deep, and Monday following rabbit hunting prevailed throughout the borders of Marshall County. It was rare sport for the country boys; but before night the snow declined in favor of General Mud, and then the surviving rabbits had the joke in their favor.

At Vicksburg, where magnolias bloom and orange trees smile in mid-winter, the snow was over a foot deep. Only think of snow-balling and sleighing in the sunny latitude of Vicksburg. The Herald of the 12th says:

Fourteen inches of snow, and not a particle of ice to be seen. We had on Sunday what is generally called a snow storm, but ours was the snow without the storm. The weather was moderate, and almost calm, but the snow fell, and kept on falling; in fact, it "snew" all day and all night, and, with all the dripping, we didn't have an icicle, and with all the water, nary freeze. Yesterday morning the snow was measured by many persons in as many different places—the lowest was eleven and three-quarters, and the highest fifteen inches. Sunday was a glorious day for snow-ballers. The boys had their fun. Our neighbors, Fennerty and Hardaway, and a few others, who had their windows smashed, couldn't see it, however. A brigade of snow-ballers held Washington street all day, and back streets and alleys were popular as they were never popular before.

A few sleighs were out, but the mud was not calculated to inspire the riders, and taken along with the snowballs, rather discouraged the amusement. The weight of snow destroyed a great portion of the little shrubbery which has survived the war in the city, and desolation reigns in many gardens. As we write, the snow is rapidly melting, and the streets are awful. Our thoroughfares are muddy enough to please the most fastidious conservative—the thrilling darkness of the night affording a splendid opportunity of testing the water-proof capacity of leather. We have waited long this season for a snow, and we have had it—in short, we think we have had enough.

A DASTARDLY ACT.

The Ku-Klux Rampant in Coffee County, Tenn.—An Old Man Taken from his House and Whipped—Outrages on Colored People.

From the Nashville Times, Jan. 14.

We were called upon yesterday by Mr. [illegible] Price, President of the County Court of Coffee. He represents affairs in that section of the State as in a very bad condition. The Ku-Klux are rampant, and the lives and property of Union people are in constant danger. [illegible]

[illegible]

Another Ku-Klux Outrage.

[illegible]

REPAIRING RAILS.

A Notable Excursion of Prominent Railroad Officials.

Visit to Elkhart—Inspection of a New Process of Repairing Rails.

An Important Invention.

The railroad interests of Chicago are the interests of its entire population, of the West, of the South, and, as is latterly beginning to be energetically demonstrated, of the East as well. Time was, and within but a few years, when the lines of railway terminating or beginning in Chicago were in effect mere Western connections for, and mainly under the control and at the mercy of the heavier Eastern roads—frequently forced to regulate fares and rates in accordance with their dictation, and at all times waiting for them to take the first steps toward progress and improvement. Now, however, the network of iron thoroughfares which emanates from Chicago, is operated and controlled with a vigor and independence which have given to Western railroad interests a prominence and importance second to none on the continent.

The attention paid in Chicago to railroad matters, and the absorbing interest felt therein by the public at large, has rarely been more amply illustrated than on Saturday last, when upwards of one hundred of our citizens accepted an invitation by the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railway Company to visit and inspect the working of Baines' Reversible Rolls, a new and important railroad enterprise, located at Elkhart, Ind., one hundred miles from Chicago, on the line of that road. At a quarter to 8 o'clock on Saturday morning an excursion train, composed of four passenger coaches and a baggage car, under the joint auspices of Conductor Simonds and Engineer Yost, left the Van Buren depot for Elkhart. While the general character of the train was all that luxury and comfort could require, two of the coaches were objects of special inspection and admiration. These were entirely new, having just arrived from the manufactory in Worcester, Mass., and are in general elegance equal to any passenger cars in America. The seats are more roomy than usual, the windows of the heaviest French plate and at least one-third larger than the common style, the panelling and ornamentation beautiful and elaborate, and the cars are heated with steam pipes extending on each side near the floor—upon the whole, perfect models of all that is comfortable in a railway vehicle. This pair of coaches are designed for the through Buffalo route, and were formally dedicated by the excursion of Saturday.

The party was made up of prominent railway officials for the most part, but there was also a fine representation of the business and municipal interests of Chicago. Among those present were P. A. Hall, General Superintendent C. & N. L. R. R.; A. H. Johnson, Chief Engineer C. & N. L.; R. Harris, Superintendent C., B. & Q.; Mr. Hjostsberg, Chief Engineer C., B. & Q.; A. M. Towne, Assistant Superintendent C., B. & Q.; William Hughitt, Superintendent I. C. R. R.; J. P. [illegible], Chief Engineer I. C.; John C. Galt, Division Superintendent C. & N. W. R. R.; A. Hibbart, Division Superintendent C. & N. W.; [illegible], Master Mechanic C. & A.; J. Hayes, Master Mechanic I. C. R. R.; General Anson Stager, W. U. Tel. Co.; H. Nottingham, late Superintendent Lake Shore R. R.; C. Collins, Superintendent Lake Shore R. R.; A. K. Blent, Chief Engineer C. & N. W.; A. S. Vanmenan, C. & N. W.; E. J. [illegible], Chief Engineer C., A. & St. L. R. R.; [illegible], Superintendent [illegible]; [illegible], Master Mechanic Mil. & St. P. R. R.; J. G. [illegible], S. M. A. W. R. R.; General McArthur, W. H. Carter and A. W. Tinkham, Board of Public Works, Chicago; D. C. Brooks, Railroad Review; J. M. Haynie, Chicago Times; T. E. [illegible], Chicago Tribune. The Michigan Southern was largely represented. From this road there were present: S. B. Phillips, President; F. [illegible], General Superintendent; Chas. Paine, Chief Engineer; F. E. Morse, General Passenger Agent; S. Harris, Division Superintendent; Barry Pratt, Auditor; James [illegible], Master Mechanic; C. M. Gray, General Freight Agent; Henry Smith, Manager Sleeping Coaches.

After a rapid, smooth and pleasant transit of three hours and three quarters, the train arrived at Elkhart, and the excursionists proceeded in a body to the rail repair shop, where some time was passed with interest to all in the inspection of the various stages of the Baines process of repairing rails, for the carrying on of which the company has recently constructed a substantial brick building [illegible] feet. The repairing process, which is the invention of Hugh Baines, consists in patching such portions of rails as have become defective and therefore unfit for use. This wear almost invariably occurs at each end of the rail. After having been unloaded and placed in position in front of the furnace, a patch of iron forged approximately to the deficiency of the rail, is laid upon the face of each rail, the end of which is then placed in the furnace, where a few minutes suffice to reduce the mass to a white or welding heat. Two furnaces are kept in operation, each with a capacity for heating ten rails at once. At the proper time the rail is withdrawn, carried by slides and rollers to the patent reversible roll, into which the end of the rail is thrust and the face and sides are shaped. It is then placed in the finishing form of the same roll, which in both cases is reversed so that the rail passes back and is properly welded, in readiness for sawing, punching and straightening. The advantages of the process, its utility and cheapness, are set forth in the paper read by Chief Engineer Paine, which we give below. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PRIZE RING.

Probability of an Encounter Between Bussey and Donovan.

Challenges Pro and Con—The Fight, if it Comes Off, to be in Canada.

Bussey as a Legislator.

[illegible]

cerning the stakeholder, but as the individual mentioned by Bussey is the standing stakeholder in such cases, and as such will be unobjectionable to Donovan, there is, we are informed, a strong probability that the fight will be arranged. As regards the respective abilities of Bussey and Donovan, such of the public who know or care anything about it at all can judge. Both have had considerable experience in the ring, although Donovan's regular battles have been greatly in excess of those of Bussey. Both are of that style of fighters known as "stand up and take-it," and the proposed set-to between them will furnish a pretty correct idea as to the limit of terrible punishment which a well-conditioned prize-fighter is able to withstand.

Bussey's ideas as to the elevated character of the "manly art" are positively amusing. It should be remembered that he is an ardent Democrat in politics, and really aims to become a leader of the Bridgeport "butchers." His plan, as to prize fighting, is that the practice should not only be legalized, but strongly encouraged in civilized communities. He would have in every fair ground enclosure a permanent arena with its surrounding seats arranged like an amphitheatre, to be devoted regularly to fistic contests. Among the prizes offered by the Executive Committee at the annual County Fair, he would have good money prizes offered for the "best bruiser," the question to be decided according to pugilistic rules. This, Bussey's opinion, would have a tendency to augment the general status of manliness in the community, besides affording one of the most delicious species of amusement known to humanity. His ideas were not expressed in precisely this language, as may be well supposed, but such was the gist of his notions of moral and physical reform, as declared by him in the course of a recent conversation with the writer hereof. "If ever I should git to be a Congressman," said Mr. Bussey—"which I don't s'pose I ever shall," he modestly parenthesized—"but if ever I should git there, or git to be an Alderman from the Fifth Ward, you bet every dollar you've got that I'll have that thing fixed, don't you know." He further alluded to the possibility of his ability being recognized in Bridgeport some day by the intelligent Democrats of that classic precinct, and closed with the remark that he'd "be d—d if some o' them wo-dy Aldermen don't take a back seat when he got up to shoot off his mouth." Bussey, it will readily be seen is a person of positive ideas, and it is due to his real earnestness that he should have the benefit of this public announcement of his peculiar ideas of social economy.

In relation to the late fight between Bussey and McAlpine, which was decided in favor of the latter in consequence of an alleged "foul" blow struck by the other, it is said that Bussey will contest the decision, as he professes to be able to bring reliable witnesses who will take oath that the knees of McAlpine were eight inches from the ground when the blow in question was dealt. However this may turn out, Bussey expresses himself as being exactly desirous of facing Donovan in the ring, and holds himself in readiness for the making of preliminary arrangements for the fight.

Exciting Episode.

An exciting and at the same time an amusing episode in the warfare between the public and the West Division Railway Company occurred last evening. The last car east from the city limits on West Lake street left at 10 o'clock very heavily laden. A number of young men, finding no accommodation in the car or on the platform, mounted on the top. When the car reached Union Park, about a mile from the limits, the conductor ordered the passengers on the roof to get down, but they refused to obey, whereupon the horses were reversed and the car, with most of the passengers, was drawn back as far as the Police station, a block or two off. [illegible]

Fires in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 15.—[illegible]

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury on the Recent Pan Handle Railroad Disaster.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17.—[illegible]

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

U. S.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY,

In Packages of Five Dollars,

IN EXCHANGE FOR

NATIONAL BANK BILLS,

AT

Tribune Office.

The Skating Season.

WABASH-AV. RINK

Walter Morris,

Champion of Montreal,

WILL APPEAR ON MONDAY EVENING.

Good Music and Solid Ice.

Masonic Notices.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!

[illegible]

General Notices.

LADIES!

[illegible]

THE MASTERS IN CHANCERY

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

LAND AND MONEY IN EXCHANGE FOR A STOCK OF MERCHANDISE.

[illegible]

CUT THIS OUT.

[illegible]

E. M. CHRISTOPHER

IS NO LONGER IN OUR EMPLOY.

BOWEN, HARE & CO.

New York, Jan. 7, 1869.

Hearth and Home.

HEARTH AND HOME,

An Illustrated Weekly of 16 Pages,

FOR THE

FARM, GARDEN AND FIRESIDE.

EDITED BY

DONALD G. MITCHELL

AND

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

NO. 5 NOW READY.

In this number is begun the publication of a new story of domestic life, written expressly for HEARTH AND HOME by Mrs. REBECCA HARDING DAVIS, author of "Life in the Iron Mills," entitled

THE TEMBROKE LEGACY.

It will be copiously illustrated by STEPHENS, and will run through several numbers. The genius of Mrs. DAVIS, in its intensity and sombreness, strongly resembles that of JANE EYRE, and "THE TEMBROKE LEGACY," will be found to possess the highest interest.

No. 5 is a number of unusual richness, and we ask the lovers of good reading and fine engraving to buy and examine it. Read the

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For Sale by all News Dealers.

Single Numbers TEN CENTS.

Single copies $4, invariably in advance; three copies, $10; five copies, $15.

N. B.—We have complaints made by residents of New York and Brooklyn that their neighborhood newsdealers do not keep themselves supplied with HEARTH AND HOME, thus putting their customers to inconvenience. We will feel obliged to all who will write to us the name of such dealers. Residents of New York City can subscribe for HEARTH AND HOME, at $4.00 per annum, which includes postage and delivery.

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NOTICE.—To those who have been imposed on by so-called Clairvoyants, Card Fortune-tellers, &c., Madame Ross would respectfully state that one consultation with her will convince the most skeptical of the difference between such impostors and an educated and scientific astrologist. Madame Ross has a profound knowledge of the rules and science of the stars, and astonishes all who visit her.

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[illegible] Advice gratis.

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PEWS

IN THE

NEW ENGLAND CHURCH,

On North Dearborn-st., opposite Washington Park, will be rented for 1869, on

Monday Evening Next, Jan. 18,

At 8 o'clock, in the Church. All who would like sittings are cordially invited to be present. The Church will be open at 7 o'clock.

TO RENT.

The First and Second Lofts of Store 74 and 76 Lake-st.

E. & L. FAXON & CO.

TO RENT.

[illegible]

Musical.

Mrs. Magnusson Jewett

Is receiving pupils at her former room, No. 1 Opera House, where she gives instruction in Italian and English singing. Hours from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Instruction.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

Amusements.

VELOCIPEDE RIDING SCHOOL.

ZOUAVE HALL.

[illegible]

Proposals.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Quartermaster [illegible]

[illegible]

Notice to Contractors.

[illegible]

Safes.

S. H. HARRIS,

MANUFACTURER OF

Morse's Fire and Burglar Proof

SAFES.

The Safes of this manufacture have stood the test in the largest fires of the Eastern cities during the last Quarter of a Century, and in no instance Have They Failed.

IRON DOORS, STEEL LINED VAULTS

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Second-hand Safes Cheap.

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GREAT BARGAINS!

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Upon city improved or city property for immediate improvement. Apply to GALLUP & PEABODY.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

NEW FIRM.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1869.

Machinery.

THE GARD IMPROVED

BRICK MACHINE.

Has made in Chicago over thirty millions of brick. It may be seen in operation any day in Chicago. For pamphlets with full description [illegible]

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1869.

[illegible]

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Daily Tribune, per year	$12.00
Tri-Weekly edition, per year	6.00
Weekly Tribune, per year	2.00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday [illegible], 25 cents per week. Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week. [illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

We are informed that certain members of the Illinois Legislature are opposed to the Chicago Harbor bill now pending in that body, on the ground that the harbor rights on the east front of the city belong to the State, and that if they possess any value they ought to be made a source of revenue to the State. We do not believe this view is correct. The object which the city has in asking the Legislature to pass the Harbor bill is rather to quiet the title than to acquire it. The city is the riparian owner from about Randolph street to Park row. Whether the piece of ground called Lake Park was ever properly dedicated to the public or not, the State is estopped from setting up any claim to it by an act passed ten or twelve years ago, reciting that whereas the Canal Commissioners did dedicate it as a public common, therefore no person should be allowed to trespass upon it. The riparian right being in the city the right to occupy and possess the outer harbor cannot, in our opinion, be taken from the city. The Legislature is asked to resolve any doubt which may exist upon this point in favor of the city, and to give us the same privileges that are enjoyed by all the other large cities of the Union possessing a water privilege, of constructing a harbor and receiving the rents, issues and profits thereof.

SCHOOL HOUSES AND SCHOOL MONEY.

Hon. H. B. Miller, one of our Representatives in the Legislature, in a brief speech, on Friday evening, to some of his constituents, made the gratifying announcement that he and his colleagues at Springfield had decided to reduce the amount of money asked for by the Board of Education to $300,000, and to attach a proviso to the bill that no school house costing more than fifteen thousand dollars shall be built until all the children in the city shall be provided with school accommodations. This is the most wholesome idea that has been put forth by anybody acting in an official capacity for a long time. The bill prepared and sent to Springfield by the Board of Education proposed to furnish that body with $850,000, seven-eighths to be expended in the construction of additional five-story palaces, including another High School, and one-eighth for primary schools. The bill, as amended by the Cook County Representatives, puts a stop to this wasteful system in two ways—by withholding one-third of the money asked for, and by requiring that the neglected children now in the streets shall be furnished with school room before any more money is spent in costly architecture and complicated heating and ventilating apparatus.

In 1865 the number of children unable to gain admission to the public schools was so great that the Legislature was induced to authorize an increase of the city tax from two to three mills, and the sale of bonds to enable the city to furnish additional school room. The bonds were sold to the extent of half a million dollars, and now what has been done with the money?

It should be borne in mind that, of the children who attend the public schools, three-fourths belong to the primary grades and are under ten years of age. Those who are excluded for want of room all belong to this class. In July, 1868, the Superintendent reported that there were, attending school in Chicago, 39,687 children, of whom 21,969 belonged to the public schools, and 17,718 to private schools. The attendance upon these private schools was mainly of pupils above the primary grades, and for whom there has been no lack of room in the public school buildings. Of the children in the public schools, the average actual attendance was 17,608. The Superintendent also states that there were still as many children unprovided with school accommodations as were in actual attendance. In other words, one-third of the children attended private schools, one-third the public schools, and one-third had no accommodations at all. This was the result after the Board of Education had expended the proceeds of $500,000 of school bonds, and the savings of the school fund and two-mill tax. The grades of children in actual attendance upon the public schools are thus divided: Grammar schools, 3,499; primary schools, 13,768. All those excluded belong to the primary classes. So it may be assumed that the school accommodations needed are exclusively for primary children.

The need was proportionately the same in 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and now again in 1869.

Under these circumstances the proper policy to adopt was to build primary school buildings, each to contain about 520 children, at an expense for each building of $13,500. The $500,000 bonds sold would have provided thirty-seven of these school buildings, accommodating and seating over 19,000 children who are now excluded. It would have left the accommodations in the existing grammar schools undiminished, and no child of the grammar grades would have been crowded out. That plan would have given schooling to the children. Now what did the board actually do?

It erected certain palaces, called the "Holden," the "Dore," the "Carpenter," the "Wells," the "Hayes," and the "Clarke," at the following cost:

Name.	No. of Seats.	Cost.
Holden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carpenter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hayes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarke	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	$[illegible]

In addition to this they expended $50,000 for building a new four-story building in place of the "Franklin." This new building will add about two hundred to the school seats, making a total accommodation of about 5,000 additional seats at an expense of $[illegible]. But these new buildings were for grammar school children who were not in need of accommodations, and deducting the rooms kept empty, waiting for grammar pupils who come not, these six buildings erected at this immense outlay will not give seats to more than [illegible] of the vast multitude of primary children who are in the streets, for want of room in the schools.

Justice to the Superintendent requires us to say that, though powerless as an officer, and invested with no vote in the matter, he placed his protest against this policy on record. In his report for 1867, he said: "I am inclined to doubt the expediency of erecting any more four-story school buildings. Safety in case of sudden alarm, health and efficiency seem to me to demand a change in our plans in this regard." The Superintendent said much more, but what we have quoted will serve to acquit him of membership in the ring, which, having expended a half million of the public money, now, with whetted appetites, expect the Common Council to back their request for nearly a million more of bonds, and allow them to spend the proceeds in building additional four-story palaces.

Upon these facts, we charge the Board of Education with a wanton, wasteful expenditure of the money in that way least calculated to give school accommodation to the thousands who are waiting for seats in the schools. They had it in their power, with the money in their hands, to give every child waiting for admission a seat, and they refused to do it. With the knowledge that two-thirds of the seats in the [illegible] were empty, and that 20,000 children were waiting for seats [illegible] the primary schools, they spent $[illegible] in providing [illegible] grammar seats, and [illegible] primary seats. [illegible] the money [illegible]. The Board of Education now ask $300,000 more, and the assurance that of that sum they will expend $200,000 for primary schools, while the remaining $700,000 they propose to expend in repeating the folly and extravagance, to call it by no harsher name, with which they have heretofore signalized their career.

THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

For very many years, the debates of Congress have been reported and published by contract with John C. Rives and his heirs, in a daily paper called the *Globe*, which *Globe* is re-shaped into a book called the *Congressional Globe*, and a certain number of copies of the same are purchased by Congress. Every new member gets a complete back set of the *Congressional Globe*, seventy volumes in all, the market price of which is more than $300. Every member and Senator, also, gets some twenty copies of the *Congressional Globe* paid for at so much a session. Congress also pays seven dollars a column to the *Globe* people for reporting the debates, the *Globe* contracting with the reporters at the rate of about five dollars a column.

This is the present system of publishing the history of the legislative body. The reporters are sworn; Congress makes the laws limiting the revision of the speeches, and the *Globe* has been a respectable element of government literature for many years. The stereotype plates of the debates are owned by the Riveses. The printing office contains about $200,000 worth of presses and type. They themselves claim that the back numbers are their chief source of profits. The original contract with the *Globe* specified that it should expire by two years' notice from either side. Nearly two years ago this notice was given by Congress, and in view of its early limit a number of itching fingers are feeling towards this contract. The ostensible allegation against the *Globe* is that the Rives family has grown rich out of their contract. To this the present Clerk of the House of Representatives replies that John C. Rives died no richer than any business man who has a publishing establishment worth $300,000.

On the occasion of this contract expiring, several parties, among them Mr. Frank Moore, editor of the *Rebellion Record*, are ready with propositions. Even the Senate reporters of the *Globe* hold that not the publishers, but the reporters, ought to make this profit.

At last Mr. Moore proposes to establish a newspaper to be laid on the desks of Congressmen, not at noon, but on their breakfast tables—which paper shall contain the full debates, and also whatever news can be collected up to midnight from the Washington telegraphers. He asks Congress to pay the present rates for the reporting, and offers to sell them back the stereotype plates, which they can use in the Government Printing Office.

This proposition is ingenious, attractive and liberal, but it would be well to ask that Mr. Moore specify in terms what he means to ask for these plates, and whether the Government Printing Office can print and bind the debates without buying any more machinery. It is also a question whether it be advisable that Congress shall publish a newspaper, or whether it confine its editorial labor to its chamber. If Mr. Moore or anybody else can materially reduce the cost of publishing the debates, let the change be made. But whoever undertakes it, let him be put under heavy security, and let it be expressly agreed that he is never to apply to Congress for relief under penalty of imprisonment.

An interesting discussion has been had in the Indiana Legislature on the moral side of a political topic. The question before the meeting was whether it was moral or immoral for Lieutenant Governor Cumback to write a letter to Governor Baker proposing that if he (Baker) would appoint him (Cumback) United States Senator, he (Cumback) would not oppose him (Baker) as a candidate for Governor—all for the sake of unity in the Republican party. The letter was written about one year ago, when it was supposed that Senator Hendricks was about to resign his seat. Governor Baker replied that the proposal was corrupt, and that he would have nothing to do with it.

As Mr. Cumback has received the pretty unanimous support of the Methodist Church in the late contest for the Senatorship, and has come out victorious, it may be safely assumed that it is not immoral to write such a letter. The only question remaining is, whether it was wise for Mr. Cumback to write it. Such proposals are frequently made among politicians, in private conversation, but we never before heard of one reduced to writing, signed with the name of the writer, and committed to the care of a postage stamp. As there is no tribunal before which we can bring the question of the wisdom of such a proceeding, it will forever remain, like the question "Who struck Billy Patterson?" forever unanswered.

Soldiers' Monument.

The Rock Island County Soldiers' Monument is completed, and, covered with canvas, only awaits the dedication ceremonies to enable the public to see and admire its beautiful proportions at will. The *Union* gives the following description:

"The entire height of the monument, from the surface of the ground to the top of the statue, is thirty-three feet. It rests on a substantial foundation of masonry, seven feet deep and twelve feet square. The first base resting on the foundation is eleven feet square. Surmounting this is a second base, eight feet square; and again a third, seven feet square, each ten inches thick. On each of the four corners of the second base, resting on their trunnions, in well secured sockets, will be a cannon, with laurel wreath suspended from their tops. The three bases and the cannon are made of the best quality of Athens, Illinois, marble. Resting on the third base is a fourth, five feet three inches square, by one foot six inches square, by one foot six inches high; and on the fourth, a fifth, four feet three inches square, by one foot three inches high, with moulding around the top. Standing on the fifth base is a perfect cube, three and a half feet square, each way, with the corners cut octagonally, and a sword carved on each. The cube is capped with a moulded base, with cannon balls carved around it. Resting on this base is a pedestal with corners cut off, five feet in height, two feet three inches square, tapering to two feet at the top. On the front face of the pedestal is a carved *bas relief*, representing two flags furled, a United States shield below, and muskets protruding above and below the shield. On the top of the pedestal is a cap eight inches thick, with a laurel carved in relief, running around it. On this cap stands a shaft, tapering from 2 feet to 1½ feet with the corners cut off. Surmounting the shaft is another cap 2½ feet in diameter and 1 foot 2 inches thick. Standing on this cap is the figure of a Union soldier in the position of 'order arms,' in overcoat and cap, with musket, cartridge-box and bayonet scabbard, six and a half feet high. With the exception of the three first bases and the cannons the monument and statue are of the best Italian marble. The names of the deceased soldiers, four hundred and one in number, are carved on the sides of the marble cube. On the front face of the third base is the simple but appropriate inscription: 'In memory of her heroic sons, who served their country during the Great Rebellion, and died that the Nation might live, Rock Island County dedicates this monument.' The whole is to be surrounded by a handsome iron railing with corner-posts of cannon.

"The entire work is equally a monument to the artistic taste and skill of its designer, L. W. Volk. There is beauty of proportion about it—an appearance of graceful solidity—which we have never seen surpassed in a work of the kind. But its crowning feature is the marble statue of the soldier on top. The soldierly attitude of the veteran in his familiar regimentals, confidingly, almost affectionately, hugging his trusty musket to his side; the determined, yet not vindictive, expression of his face; the exactness of every lineament and feature—there is so much life, and energy, and vigor in the pose of the statue that one almost expects the soldier to snatch up his gun and charge upon the enemy, even while you are gazing. As a work of art it is unsurpassed. In all coming time it will stand a deserved tribute to the noble dead, the honor and the pride of the grateful living."

It is estimated that if the evangelizing means were increased five fold, in thirty years Christianity would triumph over all the world.

A citizen of Rochester, N. Y., has a canary bird that can whistle "Yankee Doodle" more accurately than any newsboy.

Max Muller is delighted with the Turkish language, and declares that its numerous grammatical forms are presented in the most ingenious manner.

General Lee, when some one spoke disparagingly of General Grant's abilities in his presence, shrugged his shoulders and said: "At all events, he seems to accomplish whatever he undertakes."

General Sickles has declined appointment as member of the Republican General Committee of New York city, on the ground that he "cannot, without prejudice to other duties, take part in local politics."

After a careful examination, on Christmas Eve, Prof. Hyrtl informed the Siamese twins, that, in his opinion, it would endanger their lives to be separated. Sir James Y. Simpson, Bart., held the same opinion; but Chang and Eng determined to go to Paris to obtain a French surgeon's advice on the subject.

WASHINGTON.

Sue Murphy—Ex-Secretary Stanton.

Rousseau and Botts.

Logan and Jenckes on the Civil Service Bill.

Personal and Political Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

As Henri IV. said of the slashed garments of the Duke of Burgundy, "Through these rents the English marched into France," so we may say of the Sue Murphy claim, "Through this the Repudiators broke down the patience of the people."

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, introduced the Sue Murphy bill. Mr. Fowler, of Tennessee, advocated it, with the threat that if it and similar claims were set aside, the Southern Unionists would favor repudiation. At the time I write there is every indication of the bill passing the Senate, and this probability has depressed the friends of Grant and reform exceedingly. Going over from the Senate to the House, I heard a jubilant voice mouthing phrases, and concluded that some Copperhead was rejoicing over Sue Murphy's chances. I found it to be Butler, reading from slips of printed matter an argument upon his scheme of dodging payments. His forefinger and right arm were going; his eyes were inclined downward like a dark lantern; he was a copy of Cato, the incenser, crying out the old refrain of "*Carthago delenda est.*"

These schemes—virtual repudiation and the admission of "loyal" Southern claims—will probably be voted for by every Democrat, and the latter by every carpet-bagger. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said to Morrill, of Vermont:

"This will let in as much as a hundred and fifty million dollars' worth of claims."

"That," said Morrill, "will hardly be a drop in the bucket. There will be two hundred millions of them."

Away, therefore, at a breath goes the fabric of our hopes. Mr. Washburne showed the other day how it might be possible by strict economy, and an honest collection of the revenue, to save one hundred and fifty millions in the first year of Grant's administration. That much, saved to the hope, is squandered in the moment of its suggestion. The class of claims of which Sue Murphy's is an exemplification would probably have no chance in any court of law. They are presented here by a confederacy of squatters and supported by all the interests which hope slavery and bankruptcy to overtake the government.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court—Justice Miller and, it is alleged, Chief Justice Chase dissenting—have held that Joseph Bradley, Sr., was improperly removed by the Supreme Court of this District, and have ordered, therefore, his readmission. It being said that the local Supreme Court would refuse to obey the greater Court's order, there is talk of arresting the whole of the District bench for contempt in case of refusal. It is sure that all malcontent and rebellious elements are now organizing upon the solitary purpose of breaking down the government and the Republican party, instead of concentrating against corruption and treason, leading a life of blameless unity and struggling up toward the light of hard money, public honesty and good morals, is possessed by divers adventurers of differing opinionatednesses. The restoration of Bradley, whether correct or incorrect in law, has had an hilarious effect upon the treasonable element here. He was the bully of this court, and therefore the possessor of its largest practice. With these advantages he ruled the bar and was the champion of the rebellious portion of it. It is possible that his expulsion may have taught him a lesson, but the Northern men practising here feel discouraged at the revival of Bradleyism.

STANTON'S BAD HEALTH.

Some people still believe that Stanton will go into Grant's Cabinet, while others believe that Stanton is more likely to go nowhere in this world. His health is exceedingly bad. He has not accepted, I am told, the engagement that he would have been glad to fulfil, to deliver the oration at the dedication of Gettysburg Cemetery on the third day of next July, where it was presumed that either Whittier or Bryant would read a poem. Stanton's long bout with Johnson, which has killed so many men, affected himself also. Close confinement to his office, excitement, vagarious but powerful efforts in the political campaign and a physical enginery well worn out by too much driving, are reasons for Stanton's state and decrepitude of it. He has been for many years probably the most extraordinary illustration of American character of force of will and breadth of intellect, the types of all Carlyle's heroes. A good deal like Andrew Jackson in his manner and resolution, making two enemies for every friend, but winning steadily with the people by the steady growth of his successes; conquering homage indeed, though with little love of it, Stanton is at length apprised that he is human. The engine will not respond to the power.

ROUSSEAU AND BOTTS.

General Lovell Rousseau, who died the same day with John M. Botts, was confirmed in his Major Generalcy by the personal advocacy of Senator Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana. People who see in the radicalism of the advocate and the conservatism of the candidate a discrepancy, must remember that Morton had personal opportunities to appreciate Rousseau's patriotism, the latter having raised his troops in Indiana, in 1861.

I asked a Kentucky member on Saturday what he thought of Rousseau.

"I prefer to say nothing about him, sir! When a damned rascal is dead I let him pass in silence, sir!" This gentleman was a Breckinridgeite, and I find that with this class Rousseau is not popular. This makes me think that he was a useful Federal officer. Certainly he has left many friends, and we cannot make light of his fame, while his battles stand on record.

John Minor Botts is one of the last and most eloquent of the extraordinary race of Virginia orators who had no administrative wits at all comparable with their gifts of speech. On the stump, dealing personally with his audience, Botts was the most wonderful statesman that ever discussed a stale topic. His language was like the Prophet Balaam's, blessing the Israelitish camp. Left to himself, executively he resembled the other orator referred to in the story of Balaam. His vanity of opinion, insufferable disposition to mutiny on small causes, and want of generous forbearance and hopeful concert of action made his life a disappointment to himself, and well nigh useless to his country. Endowed with a voice like a silver clarion, he muttered in it more than he blew it. These silver voices are of little comparative consequence now. The great orator is not adapted to times of well diffused intelligence, nor to populations which do not worship heroes. Even Mr. Bingham has devoted himself to holding interviews with newspaper correspondents. Think of it! the Nestor of ancient eloquence, the blast of whose nose were worth a thousand men, communing with an audience through a vulgar newspaper. Ancient Pistol only had words for this decadence:

> "Shall pack-horses
> And hollow pampered jades of Asia,
> Which cannot go but thirty miles a day,
> Compare with Cæsars and with Cannibals,
> And Trojan Greeks? Nay, let the welkin roar.
> Shall we fall foul for toys?"

Kilpatrick was the subject of a lofty act of statesmanship on the part of one who aspires to "lead" the House, the other day. The Senate will not agree, of course, to the evacuation of the Chilian Mission, and yet, for a novelty, I think Butler's proposition was a good one. We have too many Ministers and missions.

THE LAST JOB.

The crowning insolence of the railroad lobby here, abetted most generally with all willingness by Senator Pomeroy, is the bill and amendment he has reported to subsidize and give a land grant to a railroad between Port Royal, South Carolina, and Augusta, Georgia. Here is a deliberate proposition to take from the United States lands forfeited by accumulation of taxes, and set apart for freedmen's warrants, for the purposes of a private corporation! Not in the new lands of the Pacific slope, but in one of the original thirteen States. This is an audacious design to get possession of the richest cotton and rice property in the United States, and also to lay hand upon any accumulated moneys of the freedmen. I shall give you, within a day or two, the inside of the whole job.

LOGAN AND JENCKES DEBATING.

On Friday last the Military Academy Appropriation bill came up, when John A. Logan, to the surprise of everybody, made it the occasion for delivering a long and vehement speech against the Tenure-of-Office bill conceived by Jenckes, of Rhode Island. This was the first time that this bill had been arraigned in Congress, and the motive of the speech seemed to be to slay it in advance. Woodward, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, coincided with Logan, and it is believed that the Democrats generally will oppose it, as they do every suggestion for the improvement of the public service.

Perhaps Mr. Jenckes' bill is not the best that could have been devised to effect the reform of the civil service. The end that he proposes is of vital necessity, and all good citizens are interested in seeing the clerical force of the government made a respectable and permanent body, holding office during efficiency. At the same time, it is natural that upon a measure so novel there should be difference of opinion, and I do not question that General Logan's opposition was honest.

The speech, like all of General Logan's, was intense in its expressions, marked by little nicety of judgment, yielding nothing in favor of any part of the bill, and aimed at the popular prejudice rather than at the statesman's reason. It was, also, like many of his speeches, superficial and narrow in compass, moving upon the proposition in column and not in line, and in legislative as in military attacks, a march in column is meant to be decisive and accomplish destruction at a blow. Never in this way does the searcher for right and wrong proceed. It is the true method to surprise and crush; it is not the method to reconnoitre. The former might have been the result of General Logan's attack upon the proposition for the civil service, had not Mr. Jenckes so promptly and calmly replied and replaced invective with reason.

General Logan's argument was mainly this: Mr. Jenckes had based his bill upon the practices of monarchy; a permanent civil service would amount to an aristocracy; the old clerks of the Democratic party, long retained, pronounced for the rebellion and revealed the secrets of the government; [illegible], the equality of the people is better secured under the present system of rotation, the government gets fresher material and the quadrennial competition for place is a healthy encouragement to take interest in public affairs.

This was Logan's long speech, or as much of it as could be desiccated.

Mr. Jenckes answered that the [illegible] services were republican and [illegible] in origin; that a civil [illegible] based upon competitive [illegible] [illegible] retaining and [illegible] cratic [illegible] was the fruit of the [illegible] system of political appointments [illegible] system a hundred millions of revenue are stolen, and with it we shall never pay our debt nor be rid of the tax-gatherer.

Logan's arraignment of this bill, as borrowed from the British, reminded me of Frederick Bastiat's letter to Cobden:

"They oppose in France my free trade arguments, which they cannot answer by saying that these are English. And to the cry *perfide Albion* reason takes to flight."

Talking over this debate with an eminent official of the Capitol, he said to me to-day:

"If we do not adopt some radical system of this kind we shall go to pieces. In my experience of twelve years at Washington there has never been corruption like this at present. It embraces clerks and members indiscriminately."

I believe that Mr. Jenckes' bill needs to be altered in what refers to the composition of the Board of Civil Service (on this point General Logan was strong), and also that it should be gradual in its substitution, replacing the present system by slow inroads, leavening rather than revolutionizing. But upon some measure of this sort the press should hold Congress to a rigid account. As we could not exist half slave and half free, so we cannot continue a little righteous in the civil service and the rest corrupt.

NEWS.

James Brooks, whose cream-colored ponies have disappeared—probably converted into a two-horse power engine to work off the *Express*—flew into insolence with E. B. Washburne the other day, for no motive that could be seen, but the terms of his retort were such as are unusual with gentlemen and with himself, who is a gentleman usually. "Jack" Farnsworth, miffed in the course of his apology for Wells, Fargo & Co., and their outrageous overland mail contract, also fell into temper the day afterward with Washburne. Farnsworth has a handsome beard, resembling in some degree the Falls of Minnehaha, but in a rage he looks a Dutch lithograph of the King Gambrinus.

John Baker, I noticed, voted against repealing the Tenure-of-Office bill in Grant's favor. There was some factiousness shown in many quarters on this question, and doubtless many Representatives like Baker voted against it on manly convictions. Others opposed it believing that they had little influence with Grant, and wishing, perhaps, to fetter him. Somebody attributed this kind of motive to Schenck, who is believed not to hold himself greatly beloved by Grant, but this I doubt all round. That is, I want to doubt it.

It has been a winter of rains and snows, a winter of thaws and blows, and the lobbyists keep in-doors, pay board and play poker impatiently. Meantime Congress is facing the music of actual work with excellent expedition.

GATH.

SPRINGFIELD.

Annexation of Cicero—Game Laws—Hedges—Corporations—Legislative Economy.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15.

The solitary session which the House held today was quite as profitable, in a working point of view, as if it had lasted all day. During the three morning hours, all the petitions, resolutions, and bills which could be called up were introduced and disposed of, and there was also time for a little talk on the eternal railroad question. Out of these sixty odd bills, I select the few which are not worthy of a detailed telegram, and which yet deserve some slight mention.

ANNEXATION OF CICERO.

Prominent among these is the bill introduced by Mr. Childs, of DuPage, for extending the limits of the city of Chicago, providing that they shall be so extended as to embrace all that district of land in the County of Cook known as the east half of section 18, and the east half of section 13, town 39, and that said district shall be attached to and form a part of the Ninth Ward for all municipal purposes, and of West Chicago for all town purposes, and shall be exempt from all taxes of the town of Cicero. An attempt was made to have this referred to the Cook county members, but it signally failed. It is understood that the "Licensures," in case this measure is adopted, will bring in a bill to extend their territory to the southward.

THE GAME LAWS.

A bill was introduced declaring that it shall be unlawful for any person to kill, trap, net or ensnare any deer, fawn, turkey, or grouse, between the 1st of January and the 15th of August; any prairie chicken, between the 1st of October and the 1st of August; any woodcock, between the 1st of January and the 1st of July, and wild duck or geese between the 15th of January and the 15th of August in every year. The bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Several local bills relative to the preservation of fish in various streams, and especially in the Rock River, have been presented on preceding days, and referred to the Committee on Counties.

COMFORT OF MAN AND BEAST.

Mr. Burke, of Macoupin, showed his high philanthropy and real concern for the traveller by introducing a bill "for the protection of the traveller, and the comfort of man and beast." It was at first supposed that it was an act to reduce the charges at the up [illegible] hotels, and to furnish each member with all he wanted to eat, but the reading of the bill showed this to be a mistake, and that Mr. Burke desired it to be enacted that hereafter the owner of any hedge on the side of any highway or neighborhood road, must trim the same at least once in every year before the 20th of May, after the hedge should have attained a height of more than five feet. A fine are to do this is made punishable with a fine of $10, and if the Supervisors fail to have the law enforced they are fined $20. The gentleman from Macoupin endeavored to allay the disappointment caused by the discovery that he was not a hotel reformer by stating that in Southern Illinois these hedges grow to a height of twenty feet, obstructing the circulation of the air, but rather adding that of dust, and that long branches, thickly set with thorns, protruded from these hedges, and frequently tore and lacerated the man and beast whose comfort he was seeking to advance. It was suggested that the bill be referred to the Committee on Retrenchment, but it was finally sent to the one on Miscellaneous Subjects.

MONEYED CORPORATIONS.

Some other enthusiastic Democrat submitted his bill "for the protection of individuals against moneyed power of corporations." This interesting bill provides that in suits between an individual and any corporation, where an appeal has been taken by the latter to a higher court in this State, and the judgment of the lower court is affirmed, the corporation shall be made to pay costs and all necessary expenses of opposing the appeal.

This bill on moneyed corporations was taken up and continued soon afterwards. A bill to incorporate a little road down in Hancock County, called the Sonora Railroad, was taken up on its passage, and received 27 yeas to [illegible] nays, of whom was Bailey, the Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and who had reported back the bill. He said, in explanation of his vote, that he was opposed to this granting of unlimited charters, and this creation of corporations which were not subject to general laws on this matter, either those in existence or those to be enacted. The moment the result of the vote had been declared, Mr. Dinsmoor, of Whiteside, moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken, and that the matter be made a special order for the next day. It was manifest to all that there was a disarrangement among the members in regard to the policy of granting these unrestricted charters, and it is therefore seemed best that the question should be discussed, and the future course of the House be definitely decided.

Mr. Taylor, who moved to lay the motion on the table, said that the committee on Railroads, or a bare majority, according to another member, thought it unwise to put upon new roads burdens from which old ones were free. If such a policy were adopted it would act very injuriously upon these roads in Southern Illinois which were now applying to the Assembly for charters.

Mr. Wiley entertained very much the same ideas. The great roads, those from which danger might come, the ones which might constitute the great monopolies were built. Those now appealing to them were lesser, more insignificant, county roads which it seemed almost unfair to hamper.

Mr. Bailey talked very generally about overwhelming monopolies, and the danger to which the State was exposed of being strangled by these unbound and unrestrained corporations, and while he was thus engaged Mr. Dinsmoor discovered that the Sonora Railroad bill did contain very much the provision he wished it should and was to be subject to any general law to be passed at this session. So he withdrew his motion, promising that the fight should come up again in a day or two, on a resolution to be introduced by him.

NO OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Senate returned the House joint resolution appropriating twenty reams of letter and twenty reams of note paper with ornamental heads for the use of the House, and twelve of each kind for the use of the Senate—returned it with an amendment reducing these amounts one-half. This economical measure moved Mr. Miller, of Cook, to observe that that would give each member about forty eight sheets of letter paper. It was his desire to write on paper with an official head, in order that his constituents might know that he was really and truly a member. He would therefore move to lay the whole thing on the table. Several members insisted that forty-eight sheets were enough, but the majority felt misused by the half-way economy of the Senate, and ended the matter by adopting Miller's motion. Thus the first money saving measure has been adopted.

This exhausts the labors of the House, and there is nothing outside deserving of extended mention. The committees have been very constantly at work all the evening. There is little or no excitement in regard to legislation, and it does not seem as if there would be any during the present week.

COGSWELL'S PICTURE OF GRANT.

Cogswell's picture of Grant is now on exhibition at the Leland House, and an attempt will be made to induce the Legislature to buy it, as an appropriate ornament for the new State House.

THE MUD.

The mud is actually drying up, and the weather has been pleasant for a day. The result has been that several enterprising people have made pilgrimages to the foundation of the State House, and report that they are in good condition. It is rumored that an attempt will be made to reconsider the vote by which the making and printing of the official reports was ordered, but it is very doubtful whether it can succeed, and if anything of the kind is attempted it will be due to private ill-will rather than an honest desire to cut down expenses.

Daring Attempt to Break Jail.

From the Philadelphia Age, Jan. 15.

One of the most daring attempts to release a prisoner that it has ever become our province to record took place about 4 o'clock yesterday morning at the Central Police Station, at the southwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets. James Haggerty, a notorious thief and disturber of the peace, had been arrested the day previous, and been placed in cell No. 4, which was considered by the turnkey and other officers as the most secure one in the station. It is located immediately under the chief detective's office, a small room directly back of the committing Magistrate's desk. The window to the cell was heavily barred, and faced a small yard on Fifth street, which is between the Coroner's office and the station, and is inclosed by a high brick wall. A sister of the prisoner had visited him on Sunday afternoon and furnished him with some bed-clothes. His supper had been brought to him, but he did not touch a mouthful of it. Everything for the prisoner's safety had been attended to by the turnkey, Mr. Hurst. About a quarter to 4 o'clock Mr. Hurst heard a grating noise and supposed that the prisoner was endeavoring to effect an escape; he passed up stairs and informed Detectives Bourne and Warnock, who were on duty, of his suspicions. They immediately set to work to investigate the matter, never for a moment thinking that outside parties would dare scale the wall, and under their very eyes attempt to release a prisoner. The door leading to the yard was opened, the gas, which had been burning low, was turned on to its full extent, and the officers spied one man on the wall and another in the act of jumping over. Of course the turnkey and the detectives were startled at this phase of the proceedings, and rushed to the entrance door on Fifth street, where they saw five men near the corner of Independence Square, at Walnut street, who moved off very rapidly and effected their escape. A light was procured, and the extent of their operations was soon exposed. They first loosened up the bricks in front of the window, and dug down some three or four inches, [illegible] that the stone sill would [illegible] their efforts, they continued [illegible] working at the brickwork [illegible] the window, [illegible] chipped [illegible] and removed about two inches of the wall on one side. Marks of a jimmy were also visible on the window-frame. As the space in which the housebreakers were compelled to work was very limited, they removed the bricks and mortar into a water closet, which happened to be conveniently open for that purpose. In their flight they left a complete set of burglar's tools, consisting of a brace, a cold chisel, a jimmy and eleven finely-tempered drills, used for drilling fire-proofs. A new clothes' line was also left with these implements. One of the drills was bent. It is supposed that this was done in endeavoring to drill the bars which protected the cell-window.

Knowing the character of the prisoner, Chief Mulholland had taken precautionary measures and instructed the turnkey to admit no one after 12 o'clock, and further, that if any officers came with prisoners after that time to instruct them to take them up through the detective office and thence by the rear door and down a pair of stairs into the police quarters. There were two detectives on duty and this gave additional security to the turnkey in case of a surprise or an attempt to release his prisoner. After the attempted break had been discovered the prisoner was removed to another cell. Upon being questioned with regard to the matter, he denied all knowledge of it, and said he was asleep at the time.

The prisoner was arrested by Reserve Officers Hess and Jones, at Twelfth and Willow streets, on last Saturday afternoon. He is charged with being concerned in the attack of Reserve Officer Hill, also with beating a man named McDonough, and a number of other charges. He had been arrested by Officers Hill and Ferguson, about two or three weeks ago, but managed to escape from their custody.

MAD DOG AT LARGE.

Exciting Scenes in Cincinnati—Twenty Persons Bitten—Pursuit of the Rabid Cur—Savage Struggle—His Death.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 15.

About 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, an ill-conditioned, medium-sized, white and black mastiff appeared very suddenly at the corner of Broadway and Front streets, mad! He stood at the corner for several minutes gnashing his teeth, whipping the saliva in his ugly mouth into a lively foam, and glaring savagely at an inoffensive ash barrel that stood unprotected on the sidewalk. His primary intention probably was to make a dead set at this ash barrel and reduce it to splinters; but, if such was the case, he abandoned the project as being unworthy also rabid a canine as soon as he saw the form of a fruit dealer, by the name of Hazlett, emerge from a doorway hard by. As Mr. Hazlett stepped into the street, totally unconscious of his peril, the brute made a bound at him, and before the gentleman could move a foot to escape had him firmly by the calf of the leg and was shaking it furiously. Giving vent to a yell of pain, Mr. Hazlett jerked his leg from the dog's jaws and sought shelter in the nearest house, frantically shouting "mad dog, mad dog! watch! police!" &c. Half a dozen persons started from their doors and ran out into the street to see what was the matter. They saw the dog and had combined to hunt him out of existence, when he bounded into their midst and drove them back into their houses, rending their clothes and doing some of them bodily injury. He then started on a brisk trot up Broadway. There was a large stream of humanity flowing down the street at the time, and of the many who saw the mad brute, very few repressed a natural impulse to do what they could to finish him at once. Stones were thrown at him and sticks broken over his back, but those who hit him and escaped unscathed were few indeed.

The dog bit right and left, snapping at hands and flying at throats and breasts in a most savage manner. An excited crowd of men and boys pursued him up the street, and by worrying him with sticks and stones increased his fury every minute. In his course up the street he bit at least fifteen persons, and no one knows how many of the dogs that joined in the race.

Mr. C. H. Beers, who keeps a cutlery and notion store at No. 55 Broadway, loaded a heavy Colt's revolver when apprised of the fact that a mad dog was in the street, and started after him in hot haste. Officer John Roth, who was with the crowd, had his revolver out also, and he and Mr. Beers led the van.

They chased the dog from Broadway along Second street to Ludlow street, up Ludlow to Pearl, down Pearl to Broadway again; up Broadway to McAllister, where the dog turned and ran back to Third street, with howlders thundering and pistols banging in his rear. Mr. Beers shot at the animal several times, and Mr. Roth emptied the six chambers of his revolver twice; but the only mark visible on the dog's skin was a very small wound in the side. At the corner of Third and Broadway Mr. Beers cornered the dog between a flight of stone steps and the house to which they belonged, and fired at him twice without effect. When his last shot had been fired, the dog made a bound toward him and caught the sleeve of his coat.

Mr. Beers struck out with the heavy pistol, and hit the brute on the side of the head; but, in repeating the blow, tore his hand on the dog's teeth. He then gave up the job and retired. Mr. Roth picked out a good stout dray-pin from a dray that happened along at that moment, and flung it at the beast, with the intention of breaking its legs. He did not accomplish his object. The animal then made a bound for him, and for several minutes Roth and the dog had a sharp fight around the lamp-post in front of Dr. Tate's office. The skirmish continued for some time, but at length Roth gathered all his strength, and putting it in a well-directed blow with the dray-pin, crushed the dog's skull, and laid him out as dead as a door nail.

This done, Mr. Roth and other policemen in Hammond Street District, commenced a slaughter of dogs that had been bitten by the rabid one, and killed, we believe about a dozen. As near as we can ascertain some twenty persons were bitten by the dog. Mr. James Nolan, agent for the Maysville line of steamers, had his pantaloons badly torn, but did not suffer any serious wound. Mr. John Hazlett was pretty badly bitten. John Frank, who keeps a bar-room on Sycamore street, near Columbia, was bitten in the arm. The hired girl of Mr. Kramer, on Sycamore and Yeatman streets, had nearly all of her clothes torn off her, and lost a piece of the calf off her leg. Adam Cestner, who works at McCormick's tobacco factory, on Second street, between Broadway and Ludlow, was badly bitten in the thigh. John Gresser, who lives in Fulton, was severely bitten in the leg. The names of the other persons who were bitten by the dog we did not learn.

Ludicrous Blunders.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* recently called attention to some very ludicrous blunders made at a Cambridge middle-class examination in the answers to a set of questions on English history. Equally absurd errors might be adduced from the replies of University under-graduates in their various college examinations. Most people have an idea of Italy being represented by chartographers in the form of a boot; yet I remember a university man who mapped it out as a square. Another being required to draw a map of Judea, put a big dot for Jerusalem, and a smaller one marked "Here the man fell among thieves," and was satisfied with that exposition. "An island in the Ægean Sea," is a stock answer to any question as to the situation of a place not known. Of course, in construing Latin, greater "shots" are made; and I remember an unfortunate man asserting that *clam* was an adjective, accusative case, feminine; and that *sisi* was a verb, preter-perfect tense from *sio*. Two instances are given by Mr. Bristed in his "Five Years in an English University," where "*Cæsar captivos sub corona vendidit*" was translated "Cæsar sold the captives for less than five shillings;" and where "*Ne enim finitimus oratori poeta; numeris adstrictior paullo verborum autem licentia liberior*," was translated, "For a poet lived next door to the orator, too licentious in his language, but more circumspect than numbers." The man who translated "*gen-kai-udor*" as "gin and water," probably did so designedly; like Porson, with his "neither toddy nor tallow," and his "a liquid" in reply to the question what would be drink. The jocosely clever answers are, however, somewhat hazardous, as the Cambridge man found when he was asked by Mr. Payne, his examiner, to define happiness, and replied, "An exemption from Payne." And I knew another man who came to trouble by answering the question "What did St. Paul do at Troas and Rhegium?" "He left his cloak at Troas and fetched a compass to Rhegium." The answers to questions in Divinity papers would cover a wide field of absurdity; but so many of them (unconsciously) border on the profane, that they can only be briefly referred to here. All that one man could say of David was, that he was "a person very fond of music," while another could tell nothing more of the most remarkable circumstance in the office of the High Priest, than that "he only washed his face once a year." Another man thought that St. Paul was "a teacher, brought up at the foot of Gamaliel, a great mountain in Cilicia;" while another gave as the substance of his sermon at Athens, that "he cried out for the space of two hours 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians.'" There are many recorded answers to the question as to the connection between the Old and New Testaments; one was, "Prideaux's connection;" another was, "When Peter cut off Malchus's ear." The following is probably an ingenious composition. *Question.* What animal in Scripture is recorded to have spoken? *Answer.* The whale. *Q.* To whom did the whale speak? *A.* To Moses in the bulrushes. *Q.* What did the whale say? *A.* Thou art the man. *Q.* What did Moses reply? *A.* Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian. *Q.* What was the effect on the whale? *A.* He rushed violently down a steep place into the sea and perished in the waters. Here is a verse in which two stupid answers are embalmed:

> A small cash of Pistol [illegible]
> That Joseph was loved by his Armenians:
> And, adding a word in the fashion of Goëthe,
> Said that Herod [illegible]

This last word was his idea of *skolekobrotos*, "eaten of worms."—*Once a Week.*

Remarkable Works of Human Labor.

Nineveh was fourteen miles long, eight wide, and forty miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was fifty miles within the walls, which were seventy-five feet thick and 100 high, with 100 brazen gates. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 420 feet to the support of the roof. It was a hundred years in building. The largest of the pyramids is 481 feet high, and 653 on the sides; its base covers eleven acres. The stones are about sixty feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 330,000 men in building. The labyrinth in Egypt contains 300 chambers and twelve halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins twenty-seven miles round. Athens was twenty-five miles round, and contained 350,000 citizens and 400 slaves. The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of fifty millions of dollars, and Nero carried away from it two hundred statues. The walls of Rome were thirteen miles round.

Seventeen clairvoyants and fortune-tellers in Paris claim to be daughters of the celebrated Mlle. Lenormand.

UTAH.

A Trip to Salt Lake City.

Walks and Talks with the Mormons.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

RUBY VALLEY, Nevada, Dec. 25, 1868.

While in the city of Chicago, in June last, I conceived the idea of coming to Nevada, in quest of one of the many silver mines which I knew must exist here from the numberless schemes with which I became acquainted, describing countless mines and pointing out the precise way to enormous wealth, through the medium of stock companies, to be "got up" and organized on the "ground floor" plan. My past experience with stock companies, the scantiness of my exchequer, and my natural thirst for knowledge led me to determine upon seeing and knowing for myself. Whilst settling my business affairs in the western Metropolis, I made diligent inquiry as to the means and *modus operandi* of reaching the great modern La Plata. Through the intervening months—from June to November—much to my surprise, I did not meet with six persons who knew aught of the route *to*, or the general resources *of*, the State of Nevada, though my inquiries were active and earnest. Even at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., where one would naturally expect to gain all desired information pertaining to the overland route and its stations, I could learn little beyond the price of a through ticket to the Pacific coast. Some of our enterprising townsmen had been through by rail and stage to Salt Lake City, and from them I gained much valuable information. I now propose to reciprocate, through the medium of your columns, with such practical information as I have picked up by the wayside, on a trip west of the Rocky Mountains, through the Territory of Utah and across the State of Nevada.

THE CITY OF BRYAN.

We arrived at Bryan, the present point of debarkation from the Union Pacific Railroad, at 5 o'clock p. m., after several hours' detention at Green River, caused by a construction train being off the track. Bryan is—perhaps we should write *was*—one of those peripatetic canvass towns, containing five or six hundred inhabitants, possessed of an inordinate desire to "keep even" with everything, including the "end of the track." A half-grown grizzly-bear, turned loose in the street, gave us a lasting impression of the lively and playful nature of the people, a certain portion of whom are much given to the pastime of shooting and disemboweling each other in the absence of a "regular circus." (See late papers). The most imposing structure in the "town" was a "dance house," the dimensions of which were about 40 by 150 feet; and from the interior there emanated a medley of cat-gut scraping, horn blowing, shuffling of feet, shouting, swearing, etc., forming a concertation of sounds that I could cheerfully recommend as an appropriate serenade to his most Satanic Highness. Looking in, through the wide-open door, a scene of pandemonium greeted the eye, not easily effaced from the memory. The bar, from which the most villainous looking compounds were rapidly dispensed, occupied about one-third of one side of the building, and a corresponding space opposite was devoted to five or six tables, behind which sat "gentlemanly looking men" initiating the initiated into the mysteries of the "sweat cloth," "roulette," "faro," "monte," "draw poker," or, in short, any "little game" that might be called for. One-third of the remainder of the room was filled with loungers and lookers-on, no chairs or benches being provided, and the other third was occupied by the "dancers," proportioned in the ratio of six females to twenty men; the latter often asserting their claims to their particular and favorite "partners" by blows both hot and strong. A few "stores" under canvas "roofs," a very decent-looking building, labelled "bank," a few dozen "gin mills," and three or four restaurants, with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s stage and express office, did constitute the "city" of Bryan a few weeks ago. Now that the railway has been completed to within seventy five miles of Salt Lake City, it may be difficult to decide where this portable town will turn up next. Booking our names at the stage office, we went in search of supper.

It does my heart good to chronicle the fact that our efforts were rewarded by a good, clean, "square meal," and I regret that I have forgotten the name of the "saloon" and its philanthropic proprietor. They should be handed down to travelling posterity.

Having several letters of introduction to the Vice President, Superintendent and other officials of the railway, I made inquiry for those persons at Bryan, but learned that they were all at the "end of the track," hard at work, pushing the construction of the road in the most unprecedented manner. On the day of our arrival at Bryan, eight and a half miles of track had been laid! At 11 o'clock the same night our party was sardined into two of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s wagons, at the rate of three on a seat, regardless of size or adaptability, and off we started for Salt Lake City, where we arrived in fifty-two hours, feeling thoroughly wooden. Many times, on the way, I wished I had been a trunk, carpet bag or express package; but I wasn't. Our route lay through an uninteresting sage, brushy country, not worth describing. I should consider the man who owns an acre of it very poor; too poor, in fact, that his poverty can be exceeded only by the man who owns more.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Coming down through "Parley's Canon" and out upon the "foot hills" of the "Twin Peaks," which tower 11,000 feet above us, to the southeast of Salt Lake City, the view is one of unparalleled beauty; at least upon the "overland route." Far as the eye can reach, stretches the fertile valley of the Great Salt Lake, bounded upon all sides by snow-capped mountains, and the lake itself, a miniature ocean, gleaming like burnished silver, lies apparently beneath our very feet. We are misled, as to distance, in all these mountain regions, by the purity and clearness of the atmosphere. The lake is fully twenty five miles distant. Camp Douglas, the flag of which is plainly visible, seems only a mile or so in advance; but it is a good hour's ride from us. Passing the river Jordan, we soon enter the city, which we find to be located upon an inclined plateau, near the base of a mountain known as "Ensign Peak." The streets cross each other at right angles, are very wide, well shaded and a stream of clear sparkling water, fresh from the mountains, dances and gurgles on either side of the way. This water is conveyed through all the principal streets in the city and is used for every necessary purpose, though that of irrigation is the principal. The "blocks" embrace an area of ten acres, subdivided into lots of an acre and a quarter each. The building material is chiefly sun dried bricks, called adobe; but there are many fine business houses built of stone. The offices of Wells, Fargo & Co. are perhaps the finest in the city, and are presided over by as genial and gentlemanly a set of "Gentiles" as it has been my good fortune to encounter. To the General Superintendent, J. J. Tracey, Esq., we—that is, my wife and I—are indebted for many courtesies, and for the smoothing of many of the rough passages we should have encountered in our "stage experience" but for his forethought and kindness. May every stage of his existence run upon the road of prosperity and happiness. Salt Lake City contains several hotels, as to the merits of which, we can speak of but one, the "Townsend House." This hotel is kept in the most unexceptionable manner by Elder Townsend, "one of the seventies."

If a clean house, clean beds, good cooking, and plenty of it—superintended by one of the most charming of landladies—may be considered a recommendation, our friends and acquaintances may "take note thereof."

[N. B. We *paid* our bill, at the rate of eight dollars per day for two persons, and did not think the charge at all exorbitant.]

THE MORMON THEATRE.

We visited the theatre, an edifice that would be creditable to any Eastern city, and a *marvel* when it is considered that it was built entirely from the resources of Mormondom, by Mormon mechanics and workmen of Salt Lake City. The performance was tolerable, consisting of drama and farce; some of the parts were sustained by members of Brigham Young's "family."

One portion of the parquet, capable of seating sixty persons comfortably, is apportioned to the wives and daughters of the "President"—as Brigham is called—and is distinguished from the rest by the seats being covered and cushioned with a different colored material. Brigham occupies a large rocking-chair placed in the aisle opposite a row of seats devoted to nine of his favorite wives. How many he has in all, we could not learn. We conversed freely with Mormon Elders upon the subject, and they could only approximate the total.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

It is generally believed that he has from twenty-five to thirty wives with whom he shares his board, and perhaps forty or fifty "sealed" to him. These latter are mostly old, decrepit women; firm in their faith that he can and will pilot them safely to eternal happiness and glory. The "great apostle" is a medium sized, exceedingly well-preserved and tolerably good looking man, apparently about forty five to forty eight years of age. We were much surprised to learn that he is really sixty-seven years old. He exercises unlimited power in the "kingdom," and is thoroughly acquainted with the most minute details thereof. If one of his "subjects," in building a house, uses poor material or in anywise slights the work, Brigham sees it and obliges the delinquent to tear down and rebuild the imperfect portion. In order, therefore, to be sure they are right before they go ahead, it has become the universal custom to invite the "President" to inspect the material and work, before matters have progressed to a losing point, in case they are not satisfactory. One such application was made while we were in the sacred precinct. The theatre was built and is owned by the "Prophet," to whom it proves a truly profitable investment. One portion of his family occupies a large, handsome mansion, surmounted by a cupola, on top of which is a large gilt "bee hive." His other house is much larger, contains his private apartments, reception rooms, tithing and other offices, and affords shelter to an indefinite number of "wives" and children. The top of the portico to this house forms a pedestal for a very decent-looking lion, chiselled from stone by a Mormon workman. These two symbols give to the houses the popular distinction of the "Bee Hive" and the "Lion House." We called upon the "President," were very politely and kindly received, enjoyed a half-hour's chat upon ordinary topics, and left, very distinctly impressed with the idea that we had been conversing with an extraordinary man.

THE TABERNACLE.

From the "Lion House" we went to the "New Tabernacle," a most wonderful achievement of architectural and mechanical skill, in which 10,000 persons may be comfortably seated, without recourse to the gallery, which is now in process of construction, and which will seat 2,000 more when completed. Not a pillar or support of any kind intervenes to obstruct the sight or sound between the speaker's stand and any portion of the vast audience. The roof is constructed [illegible] tremendous plan, and is entirely [illegible]. The external dimensions of the structure are [illegible] feet long, [illegible] feet wide and 80 feet high. The roof is of [illegible], arched; and from the top a fine view of the city and surrounding country is afforded. The walls and ceiling of this immense edifice were plastered by twenty-three hours' [illegible] work of love performed by Mormon volunteers.

The organ, when completed, will rival the famous "Boston organ" about which there has been so much "blowing." It will contain 2,700 pipes, is forty-five feet high, has already occupied three years in building, and will require 700 square feet of gold leaf for its ornamentation. This, too, is a tribute to the skill of Mormon workmen and Mormon resources. Not a single article, saving some of the metallic pipes, used in its construction, have been obtained outside the Territory of "President" Brigham.

THE MORMON WOMEN.

As a people, the men Mormons appear to be a self reliant, contented and happy set. The women, however, with very few exceptions, are care-featured, and wear a careworn, if not dissatisfied expression, which indicates a spirit within totally at variance with the creed of polygamy, and which nothing but masculine authority, supported by the power of "the Church," could effectually curb.

No man *need* and no woman will believe that the Mormon wives are either happy, contented or satisfied. Brigham Young's first wife died before he had an opportunity of choosing the second.

The second wife is partially insane, and lives in a house apart from her numerous successors.

POLYGAMY.

The men of "the faith" will converse freely upon the subject of polygamy, and they advance many specious arguments in support of their doctrine. They point with great pride to their external condition—their wealth, prosperity and independence, the "morality" of the Mormon portion of the city, and say: "Find any other fault with us outside of your great bug-bear, polygamy, if you can!"

I can cheerfully testify to the fact of their city being one of the most beautiful, one of the cleanest, and certainly the most orderly of any that I have ever visited. I believe, with the completion of the railway, and the general march of progress, they will eventually abolish the curse of polygamy from among them, and thereby become respectable in the "eyes of nations." So mote it be.

UTAH TERRITORY AND ITS NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

I must not close this letter without a reference to the salubrity of the climate of the Great Salt Lake, and its great natural advantages as a popular place of summer resort for both amusement seekers and invalids. The lake is eighteen miles, by road, southwest from the city. It is about 100 miles in length by 50 in width; its saline properties are such that one gallon of the water evaporated, will produce more than a quart of pure fine salt. Of course this precludes the possibility of fishes living within its waters, but renders it the most glorious place for bathing that can be found in the world. Ladies and children will very readily learn to swim in this water. Its extreme density renders sinking almost an impossibility. Speckled trout weighing from one to eight pounds are caught in great number in the River Jordan, within a short distance of the city. Take note, oh, ye Gentile disciples of Isaac Walton! Hot springs, possessing rare and varied curative properties, are found in close proximity to the city, and in the course of a few years must constitute Salt Lake City the great medicinal Mecca to which rheumatic and scrofulous pilgrims will flock from all quarters. Consumptives are advised to go elsewhere. The climate is literally "death to all pulmonary diseases." One spring in which I bathed is about a mile from the "Townsend House," from which a very decent "hack" conveys one for fifty cents. The price of a plunge bath is fifty cents more, making the total cost only a dollar in "greenbacks."

The water is slightly sulphurous, and its temperature 102° Fahrenheit; just right for comfortable bathing, although, where it issues from the rocks, it has a temperature of 125°—hot enough to boil an egg. This spring, its buildings and bath-houses, are the property of the city.

G. W. C.

How to Deal with Crime.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In a former letter on this subject I noted the uncertainty of punishment as the great difficulty in the way of preventing the commission of crime. Since the publication of that letter an ex-United States official has been shot dead at Naperville by the husband of a woman with whom he was committing a crime. In your issue of Thursday last, you very properly characterize the killing as "murder."

Two crimes have been committed; and why? Simply because each of the perpetrators had good reason to hope that he would escape the punishment which should inevitably follow the wrong. Each had been cognizant of many cases in which such acts have not been punished, though proved upon the perpetrators. The adulterer knew well that punishments for that crime are the exception to the rule, and the slayer knew equally well that if he did not take the law into his own hands the chances were that the criminal would go unpunished, while he had good reason to believe that he would run no greater risk than did Cole for the killing of his friend Hiscock.

Look at the case: A man of libidinous appetites indulges his unlawful passion in comparative security. He knows that if detected he can be prosecuted only under certain circumstances, and that his risk of punishment by the law is scarcely one in a thousand. The worst that he calculates on is that the woman may be cast more completely at his mercy. His experience has shown him that a great many people will simply laugh at him as a scapegrace, that a majority of the remainder will only gossip about the case curiously, and, perhaps, shrug their shoulders in moral repugnance, but they will be just as ready as ever to call him friend, and do business with him as before. The censure of the few he can bear easily. It is only in the disturbance of his own family relations (if he has any) that he is vulnerable, and he is not always on that point. If he felt absolutely certain that detection would result in six months' hard labor in the Bridewell or Penitentiary, he would not risk the punishment for any ordinary temptation. I do not say that there would be no such thing as a breach of the Seventh Commandment, but I do assert that the number of such offences would be diminished at least ninety per cent.

On the other hand the husband knows that he can expect no good from a public recital of his wrongs. He knows that his neighbors would chuckle over the scandal, or console him with mock pity, or call him a coward for not avenging himself at once. He knows well that to sue for damages would expose him to the reckless charge of seeking to gain money by his wife's dishonor, while to bring criminal suit would be to earn the reputation of a fool. If he were certain that the law would punish the destroyer of his peace he would appeal to the law in nine cases out of ten. Then, on the other hand, he knows that there is really but little chance of being hung for the shooting of the adulterer. He has read the newspapers, and found that such avengers are generally acquitted triumphantly, and that where the jury has been "senseless enough" to convict, the Governor has always been prevailed upon to pardon. He takes the law into his own hands. If he were morally certain that the rope, or fourteen years in the Penitentiary, would follow the killing of a fellow-being under even such circumstances, he would not *dare* to shoot; while if he felt equally certain that the law would do justice to the villain, he would not *want* to shoot.

We shall never succeed in reforming these abuses by preaching against them. The only way to deal with them is to make the law speak with unmistakable clearness to all; proclaiming itself a *certain* punisher of crime, no matter who may be the criminal, whether man or woman, rich or poor, or whether it be the seventh, or sixth, or eighth, or any other commandment that may be violated.

The modern Goddess of Justice was long since obliged to remove the classic bandage from her brow, in order that she might be able to thread her way through the labyrinthine mazes of the law without stumbling. When we straighten the path, cut away all the useless incumbrances of our judicial processes, and make punishment for crime sure and swift, by dealing with crime and criminals in a direct fearless way, only then will law become the embodiment of justice, and not till then will the purblind goddess be able to resume the bandage which should prevent her from seeing suitors, and discriminating between persons.

JUS.

How Free Trade Will Benefit Manufactures.

From the Free Trader.

It is ordinarily supposed that freedom of trade will be the death of manufacturers. But we believe, on the contrary, that it will make them permanently prosperous, which they never yet have been.

In 1824, when a free trade policy was first discussed, the silk manufacturers of London assured the House of Commons "that the French, with the application of their chemical knowledge to dyeing, and with their other advantages, would have such a start in all branches of silk manufacture that there would be no person by whom the French silk would not be used." This is precisely the language of the American manufacturers of to-day in regard to the competition of the English.

Free trade became the policy of England. What was the result to the silk makers? In 1855, at the Paris Exhibition, the international jury reported that British silks were, "as regards substance, combined with lowness of prices, greatly superior to those of all other countries." Free trade, instead of ruining the industry of silk making, rendered it, as regards the cheapness of the fabrics, superior, not only to France, but to all other countries.

So completely were the silk makers convinced of the advantages of free trade that they petitioned against "protection" as follows:

"This memorial showeth, that your petitioners are manufacturers of broad silks, in Manchester; that the trade in which they are engaged is in a depressed state; that their work-people are not fully employed; and that this branch of manufacture has been almost stationary for a period of ten years at least, whilst every other branch of textile manufacture has largely increased.

"That they consider the depression and non-extension of their trade to be owing entirely to the [illegible] demand for their goods; [illegible] your memorialists are of opinion that this is attributable to the protective duty imposed on foreign silk goods imported into this country, the effect of such duty being to create an impression in the markets of the world that England is unable to compete with the continental manufacturer in the production of silk goods, and thereby the export trade almost entirely into the hands of French and Swiss competitors:

"That, in the opinion of your memorialists, however necessary protection may have been at a former period, it is now positively injurious to them, and they feel that it cannot, under any government or under any circumstances, be long maintained.

"Your memorialists therefore pray that you will be pleased to relieve them by repealing the duty on foreign silk goods, not partially and gradually, but totally and immediately, and thus proclaim to the world that the Manchester silk manufacturer considers the so-called protection, and every aid a government can give—that he is prepared to contend boldly on his own merit—and that he avows himself capable of taking a higher position, in the race of competition, unfettered by protection, than he has hitherto attained by its doubtful care."

WASHINGTON.

Confidential Documents Sent to the Senate.

Surmises Respecting Their Contents.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS—SURMISES.

There is a good deal of curiosity in some circles about certain documents sent to the Senate under a confidential seal, yesterday, by the President. There was no Executive session, and consequently they were not opened and read as usual in such cases. It is known, however, that Mr. Seward has in his private custody some time, a treaty with England for the settlement of the disputed San Juan boundary question, and also a treaty with the same power on the rights of naturalized citizens, similar to those made by Mr. Bancroft with Prussia and the German States, and it is pretty confidently surmised that these documents were enclosed in two of the great envelopes now locked in the drawer of the Executive Clerk of the Senate. Mr. Seward has stated that he wanted to submit the Alabama treaty with the San Juan and the citizenship treaties, and some persons among his confidantes believe that the third envelope sent up yesterday covered the Alabama treaty, which it is known here was formally signed at noon yesterday. If this surmise is correct, it will probably be learned in time that Mr. Seward and the British Minister here had duplicate copies of the treaty, and that the document before the Senate is not the official treaty itself with the signature of Reverdy Johnson and Lord Clarendon, but an unsigned copy, laid before the ratifying body now, so that it may be put under consideration at the earliest possible moment.

ATTITUDE OF VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVES.

The Virginia Committee of Conservatives is not making a very favorable impression upon the Reconstruction Committee, and principally on account of an argument expressed as follows by one of their number: "If any portion of the people can be safely trusted with political power, surely those who have periled their lives for the purchase of their rights, could be trusted, when they know that their only hope of safety and prosperity must forever rest upon their faithful support of the Government of the United States."

THE NATIONAL BRICKLAYERS' UNION.

The National Bricklayers' Union, after a long discussion upon the eight-hour question, adopted a resolution which [illegible] realizes the Eight-Hour law by the National Convention, and empowers subordinate unions to inaugurate strikes whenever, in their opinion, occasion requires, provided they do so in conformity with the Constitution of the National Union. The taxation feature of the original resolution, which was so elaborately discussed, was not observed, and therefore the matter of raising funds to sustain strikes was left to voluntary contributions, as heretofore. The Committee on the Revision of the Constitution submitted their report, and various amendments to that document suggested therein were taken up, considered and acted on. When the work was completed the Secretary was instructed to have 4,000 copies of the same printed in English and 2,000 copies printed in German. Embraced in amendments to the constitution worthy of mention are provisions that the Secretary of the National Union shall receive an annual salary of $500, and that it shall require the sanction of two-thirds of all the unions in any city or town where more than one union exists, before any employer or employé shall be pronounced a "scab."

VISITORS TO GENERAL GRANT.

General Grant was at his headquarters to-day, as usual, and received the visits of numerous friends. A number of orphan children from the Little Wanderers' Home, in New York, were among the callers. They sang several of their songs for the General's gratification.

A REVENUE OFFICER ASSAULTED BY KU-KLUX.

The Internal Revenue Bureau this morning received word that one of its officers in Tennessee had been assaulted by the Ku Klux. He states that he was taken from his bed by a party of masked desperadoes, who threatened to blow his brains out if he attempted to enforce the Revenue law. They fired a number of shots at his horse, but released him after exacting a promise that he would not attempt to enforce the laws. The matter has been referred to the United States Attorney of Tennessee, with instructions to request the assistance of a military force to aid the revenue officers to perform their duties.

AN IMPORTANT NEWS ITEM.

The Ways and Means Committee are considering whether the Tax law shall be so amended as to exempt newspapers from all taxation.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The President, yesterday sent to the Senate the treaty for the adjustment of the Alabama and other claims by commission.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $[illegible]; shipments, $[illegible]; National Bank currency issued, $[illegible]; actual circulation, $[illegible]; fractional currency redeemed, $[illegible].

WHAT THE COLORED PEOPLE WANT.

In the National Convention of colored men today, H. [illegible] Ransom offered a resolution, which was adopted, reciting the grievances of the colored people, and requesting that a law be passed by Congress securing the right to vote without distinction of race or color. Among the business suggested was that a national paper be published in the District of Columbia, and that a committee for the better education of the colored people be appointed, and that [illegible] the Colored National Convention at Raleigh, N. C., on the 22d of February.

POST OFFICE FRAUDS—ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO INVESTIGATE.

Another attempt will be made in the House, on Monday, to pass a resolution through investigating the contract with Wells, Fargo & Co. The Post Office ring, which is very powerful, will oppose this, and if possible secure its defeat. There are very unpleasant rumors afloat connected with the names of certain Republican Congressmen who have shielded the Post Office Department from all attempts to investigate frauds there, which have caused no little talk.

A resolution is soon to be introduced calling upon the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department to report why they have never examined into and reported to the House as to the truth of sworn testimony taken before a select committee on Southern Railroads several years ago, that Post Office officials were paid large sums of money to increase the pay for mail service over certain railroads. This matter was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department to investigate, but, for some unaccountable reason, the subject was permitted to die out. It is now proposed to call this committee to some account for their strange action in suppressing an investigation.

LETTER FROM JUBAL EARLY—[illegible] OF EXPATRIATED REBELS.

What effect the recent amnesty proclamation is likely to have on exiled rebel leaders is fully shown in a letter received by a prominent Virginian from ex-rebel General Early, who writes that he will soon come home, as he thinks he can do so now without a compromise of principle; and that John C. Breckinridge will also return at once. General Early says it is his intention to oppose the new Constitution of Virginia and all such settlements as are proposed by Mr. Alexander H. H. Stuart, and his democratic association, in favor of universal amnesty coupled with universal suffrage.

THE FINANCES.

Senator Sherman submitted to the Finance Committee, to-day, his scheme of returning to specie payments and funding the national debt by long loans. He failed to get a majority of the committee to agree to it. There does not seem to be any chance of agreement on the subject by the committee.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

An informal conference among the committee who have charge of the Tenure-of-Office bill shows a majority against its final repeal.

GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Governor Boutwell is preparing a report on Georgia and Mississippi affairs, which will be presented to the House in a few days, from the Reconstruction Committee.

AURORA.

Project for the Division of Kane and DuPage Counties.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Jan. 16.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the leading citizens of Aurora and Naperville assembled at the Court House, in this city, this afternoon, to take steps towards making a division of Kane and DuPage Counties, whereby the southern towns of Kane and DuPage Counties shall unite together and be called Kane County, having their county seat at Aurora; and the northern towns of these counties unite, being called DuPage, having their county seat at Elgin. The proposed change will give the villages of Geneva, Batavia, Naperville, and all towns south of a line a short distance north of Geneva to Kane County; while Wheaton, St. Charles and the towns north of that line will continue in DuPage. The advantage claimed by this reorganization of the counties, is that Wheaton and Naperville, by this arrangement, will obtain their divorce, and the people of the two counties be much better accommodated than now in the transaction of their county business, owing to the traveling facilities for reaching the towns of Aurora and Elgin, which it is proposed to make county seats of their respective counties.

Able and eloquent remarks, favoring the movement, were made by Judge Murray and G. H. Cady, of Naperville, and by Judge Parks, Hon. Chas. Wheaton, and Rev. D. W. Young, of Aurora. Hon. N. E. Ruyne, Representative in the Legislature from Kane County, and Hon. Ira Coy, Representative from Kendall County, were present and each expressed themselves favorable to the movement, providing it should meet the wishes of a majority of their constituents, which it is firmly believed will be the case. Committees were appointed to draft a petition to the Legislature, and to procure signatures from the voters throughout the county favorable to the project. The meeting adjourned to meet next Saturday.

ST. LOUIS.

When General Schurz was Naturalized—Woman Suffrage—Efforts to Obtain It.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—The *Democrat* disposes of the story that Schurz is ineligible to the Senate. It says he took out his first papers in Pennsylvania in 1853, and his last papers in Jefferson County, Wis., in 1857.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—At a meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association, this afternoon, a good deal of business was transacted and an increased interest in the cause was manifested. The attendance was large. Mr. John S. Phelps was added to the delegation to attend the Washington Convention, and a large delegation of ladies was appointed to visit Jefferson City and lay the subject of female suffrage before the Legislature, with the view of obtaining an amendment to the constitution striking out the word "male." They also amended their own constitution by striking out the word "female," and a number of gentlemen joined the association. Letters were read from Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, United States Senator from Kansas; Mrs. J. S. Griffin, President of the Suffrage Association of the District of Columbia; Judge Krum, and Rev. J. L. Montieth, of St. Louis, and others, all giving words of encouragement.

THE FAR WEST.

Hostile Indians Surrender Unconditionally—General Sheridan Denies the False Reports.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—General Sherman has received the following despatch:

"IN THE FIELD, FORT COBB,
INDIAN TERRITORY, Jan. 1.

"GENERAL: The destruction of the Comanche village, by Colonel Evans' command gave the final blow to the backbone of the Indian rebellion. At 11 o'clock on the night of the 31st of December, a delegation of the chief men of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes twenty-one in number, arrived at this place on foot, their animals not being able to bring them in. They said they raised the villages, begged for peace and permission to their people to come in, asking to accept, but only for a place to protect them from the operations of our troops while on roads. They report the tribes in mourning for their losses, their ponies starving, their people dying, their dogs all eaten up, and no buffalo. We had forced them into the canons on the eastern edge of the Staked Plains, where there were no small game or buffalo. They are in a bad fix, and desire to surrender unconditionally. I acceded to their terms, and will punish them justly; and I can scarcely make an error in any punishment awarded, for they all have blood upon their hands.

"Yesterday we received a few papers—the first for a month—and I see it is alleged by Indian agents that Black Kettle's band were on their reservation at the time they were attacked. This is false. The reservation outside but thirty miles up the Washita from Fort Cobb. The battle took place one hundred and twenty miles up that stream from here. It is also alleged that the band was friendly. No one could make such an assertion who had any regard for the truth. The young men of this band commenced the war. I can give their names, some of Black Kettle's young men were out depredating at Fort Dodge, when the village was wiped out. Mules taken from trains, mail matter carried by our murdered couriers, and photographs stolen from the settlers of the Saline and Solomon and Saline Rivers, where women were found in the captured camp. In addition, I have their own illustrated history, found in their captured camp, showing the different fights or murders this tribe were engaged in, the trains attacked, the hay parties attacked about Fort Wallace, and the women, citizens and soldiers killed. It is the voice of any one desiring information on the subject. It should be known also that I invited Black Kettle and his family to come in through the Arapahoe Chief Little Raven, for an interview with that chief at Fort Dodge, in December last. They did not come.

"Yours, respectfully,
"P. H. SHERIDAN,
"Major General Commanding."

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

THE ALABAMA PROTOCOL.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The final signing of the treaty for a settlement of Alabama claims elicited favorable comments from all London papers.

A DENIAL FROM DICKENS.

Charles Dickens publishes a card in the London papers, to-day, denying the story of the recent death of his brother's widow in Chicago. He says the lady who is the widow of A. N. Dickens is still alive and well, and that he is trustee of her estate under settlement.

IN FAVOR OF THE BALLOT.

A meeting of those favoring the ballot in Parliamentary elections was held here last evening. Able speeches were made by Milner Gibson, Charles Buxton and others. The assemblage was large, and much enthusiasm manifested.

Spain.

THE ELECTIONS.

MADRID, Jan. 16.

The elections in this city and a great majority of provincial towns have been carried by the government candidates.

Germany.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

BREMEN, Jan. 16.

On the first of February the money order system between the large towns of North Germany and the United States will be inaugurated. The plan is to receive payment at Post Offices in the North German Union and the United States, and issue orders for the same on the agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, the amounts to be limited to about $50.

France.

DECLARATION OF THE CONFERENCE—ADVICE GIVEN.

PARIS, Jan. 16.

Another session of the conference was held today for the purpose of affording an opportunity for members to sign the declaration of its opinions. The public newspaper of this evening say the declaration asks of Greece, in the interest of European peace, to suppress the volunteer bands and vessels intended for excursions into the neighboring States of the Ottoman Empire, and counsels Turkey to withdraw her ultimatum. It concludes by expressing hopes of a speedy renewal of diplomatic relations between Turkey and Greece.

Italy.

RIOTS ON ACCOUNT OF TAXES.

FLORENCE, Jan. 16.

Riots, occasioned by the attempt to collect the mill tax, have been renewed recently. In various parts of Italy military force has been used for the suppression of the disorder, and rioters have been killed and wounded. The country is now tranquil.

THE LEGISLATURES.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 16.

Both Houses held but brief sessions to-day, there being a slim attendance in each.

IN THE SENATE

no business of general importance was transacted beyond the introduction, by the Railroad Committee, of a bill for a general enabling act to allow municipalities to loan aid to railroads by a vote of the majority of the registered electors, such aid to all schemes not to exceed 10 per cent on the assessed valuation, and the bonds not to be delivered until the road is ready for iron.

In the House nothing of general importance was transacted.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—At the Republican Legislative caucus, held to-night, there was a full attendance, and Reuben E. Fenton was nominated for United States Senator on the second ballot, receiving 59 votes against 40 for Edwin D. Morgan.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—There was a lively debate in the House to-day over the Governor's veto of the joint resolution authorizing the payment of the per diem and mileage of members of the committees authorized to sit during the recess; but the House overruled the veto. [illegible] The Senate has passed the bill over the veto.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Jan. 16.—In the House, to-day, a resolution to unseat the [illegible] members, on that they be received, was lost by a large majority.

WISCONSIN.

The United States Senatorial Contest—The Candidates to be Heard on Monday—Semi-Annual Bank Statement.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 16.

The call on the candidates for the United States Senate to speak on the political and financial issues of the country, in the Assembly Chamber, on Monday evening, is published to-day, signed by forty-three members of the Legislature. It provides that each speaker shall be limited to one hour, and shall speak in the order arranged by the Speaker of the Assembly. It is understood to-day that all the candidates will have more or less to say, though all profess to regard the proposed show absurd. It is intimated that Mr. Carpenter will reply to some of the attacks made on him, so that a lively time may be anticipated.

But few members and outsiders are here the matters are very quiet to-day. There is an armistice between the contending factions. The two leading actors avow their intention to fight it to victory or defeat. There were rumors last night of a coalition between Carpenter and Waldo. The Northern men to-day claim 31 sure, and allow but 21 for Carpenter. The friends of the latter are sanguine, but give out no figures. Messrs. Rublee and Waldo also regard their chances hopeful. The opponents of Carpenter and Waldo urge the question of locality strongly on the ground that the Milwaukee District has had a Senator for twenty years, and other parts of the State have claims.

The semi-annual bank statement is published to-day. It embraces the following items: Banks doing business under the State law, 15; capital, $425,000; circulation, $146,250; deposits, $1,837,290.71; specie, $13,398.33; cash items, $305,491.71; public securities, $16,629.

Ex-Governor Salomon Still in the Field—Curling Match.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.

The report telegraphed from Madison that ex-Governor Salomon had withdrawn from the United States Senatorial contest, is contradicted by his friends, who say he is going out on Monday with a large corps of lobbyists. G. B. Waldo is also rallying his friends. The fight will be severe and obstinate on all sides.

The Milwaukee Curling Club got badly beaten at Detroit, the latter scoring 65 to Milwaukee's 38.

CRIME.

Homicide at Marion, Ill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Jan. 16.

Mr. T. Cordes, of Marion, Williamson County, Illinois, was killed this morning, at that place by a pistol shot from the hands of Mr. Samuel Cover, who is also a resident of Marion. The particulars have not yet been received.

Murderers Sentenced.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Gerald Eaton was today sentenced to death in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the murder of Hearne.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—George Bailey, a colored sailor, who has been on trial at Princess Anne, for the murder of the Captain and Mate of the schooner Brave, was convicted on Tuesday, and on Wednesday was sentenced to be hanged. His three comrades in crime, Bounds, Wilson, and Wells, are in jail under sentence of death. The day of their execution is fixed for the 5th of March next.

Heinous Crimes Charged Against the Arkansas Militia.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 16.—Last night militiamen from the force at Marion, Ark., went to the house of a widow lady, whose name is withheld at the request of numerous relatives here, and outraged her three daughters, aged sixteen, eighteen and twenty, after beating themselves to what things they wanted. Information of the affair was given to Colonel Watson, commanding the militia, who, this afternoon, succeeded in arresting all the guilty parties. The greatest excitement exists at Marion, and but for the promise of Colonel Watson that the villains shall have summary justice meted out to them, doubtless the community would now be in arms. Another party also went to the house of Jefferson Reeves, near the same place, and outraged his wife. They then went to the house of Mr. Shippen, County Clerk, and maltreated Mrs. Watson, an elderly lady, from New York, living with him. This party have not been arrested as yet.

A Brutal Father Imprisoned—Burglary.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 16.—Geo. Wethers, the brute who partly roasted his child a few days since, was, this morning, committed to prison in default of $500 bail.

The house of Mrs. Milligan, on Jackson street, was burglariously entered last night, and robbed of $500.

LOUISIANA.

The Contested Congressional Seats.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—Notice of contest has been served on all new Louisiana Congressmen to whom certificates have been issued, except that of L. A. Sheldon. The contestants are busily engaged in hunting up evidence to support their claims. General Sawyer has a letter from Hon. H. L. Dawes, stating that the thirty days for notice of contest having expired without notice being served, he considers the case settled, and he had never known an instance where the House allowed a contest to proceed after such failure.

CANADA.

Parliament Prorogued—A Railway Project.

OTTAWA, Jan. 16.—The Dominion Parliament has been prorogued until the 15th of February.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 16.—An impression prevails that the Dominion Government will agree to pay Nova Scotia for a railway from Halifax to Truro, on the ground that it is a portion of the Intercolonial Railway.

Fire.

WORCESTER, Jan. 16.—Fairbanks' large planing, saw and grist mills, at Keene, N. H., were totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $50,000; partially insured.

NEW YORK.

Renewed Excitement Among Wall Street Speculators.

Rumored Meditated Reduction of Fares on Western Railroads—The Cause.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

JENCKES' CIVIL SERVICE BILL ENDORSED.

The meeting, to-night, endorsing Mr. Jenckes' Civil Service bill was largely attended. The Hall of University Building was crowded, and many prominent citizens of the various political parties were present. Resolutions were passed recommending the Civil Service bill and demanding a correction of the present evils.

A PETITION

asking Congress not to pass the bill ordering the Postmaster General to contract with the Commercial Navigation Company for carrying the mails has been extensively signed by leading merchants.

RETURN OF EX-REBELS.

Several ex-rebels abroad have written to friends here that they intend to return soon and make their homes in New York.

COST OF THE SENATORIAL CANVASS.

Several politicians, just returned from Albany, say nearly $250,000 have been spent in the Senatorial canvass.

FINANCIAL EXCITEMENT.

There was considerable excitement on Wall street to-day over the fluctuations on the Stock Exchange. The bear combination appears to be getting the control of the market. It is understood that they have been quietly working to secure the passage of laws in the Western States reducing fares on the railways, and thus check an advance in stocks. The fluctuations to-day were mainly caused by the reported action of the Illinois Legislature, and the expected action of Iowa and Wisconsin. There were reports of new issues of stock in Michigan Southern and other roads, and an excited market is promised next week.

SPECULATIONS.

Several speculators have been buying up the claims of loyal Southerners at large discounts, in expectation of presenting them after the passing of the Sue Murphy Relief bill.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Six Directors of Overend, Gurney & Co, limited, which superseded the old firm of Overend, Gurney & Co., have been charged with conspiracy to defraud the shareholders of the limited company of three million pounds sterling. They were bailed in two thousand pounds each.

MONEY MARKET.

Money easy at seven on call, with some at six. The bulls have succeeded in promoting an easy money market to facilitate their stock operations.

THE BANK STATEMENT

is again of a favorable character. The deposits are $7,500,000 higher, which indicates the extensive receipts of money from the West and the return to the banks of money distributed in the payment of dividends. The legal tenders are $1,785,000 higher, while the specie has shown an increase of $1,873,000. In the loans, however, there has been an increase of $3,546,000. The surplus of legal reserve shows an increase of $1,[illegible]. It is also hinted, rather than openly stated, that the government, to meet its requirements, will issue nineteen millions more of 3 per cent certificates.

GOVERNMENTS

ruled upward and closed firm. Border State and Southern bonds were also active and higher.

GOLD

was firm. Several large houses have combined, and will make an effort to put up the premium. It is thought the check to the rise in stocks will favorably affect gold.

STOCKS.

Railway shares were exceedingly feverish. New York Central advanced on continued favorable reports from Albany. The probability of an early settlement of the Jenks injunction, which which comes up in the courts next Tuesday, is also urged as a reason for the rise. The Northwest stocks fell on each class. The remainder of the Western list was affected, and the close is with strong indications of a powerful raid by the bears upon all Western stocks.

EXPRESS SHARES.

Among express shares, Adams continues to advance.

WHISKEY SCHEME.

It has transpired in whiskey circles that, immediately after the election of Senators in the various States on Tuesday next, the movement to increase the excise will be commenced, and underwriters report that the quantity of whiskey in store seeking insurance is very great, especially in Kentucky. It is believed that a large number of members of both houses of Congress are interested in the speculation.

AN IMPENDING CRISIS BETWEEN THE BULLS AND BEARS.

The *Express* says: "The scenes in Wall street are now being shifted once more, and the bears this time are making their appearance in public after a long retirement, and they will make an effort at least to retrieve their lost fortunes. The leading bears have been secretly at work for some time past in the West organizing for a campaign in railways through the Legislatures in the several Western States. The first effort has been made in Illinois, and already a bill has passed the Senate which reduces the rate for passenger travel on the railways of that state to three cents per mile. It is reported that this will pass the House and be signed by the Governor. A similar movement is on foot in Iowa and Wisconsin, and the bears calculate that this scheme will be successful, and reduce the earnings of Western roads, thereby depreciating the market values on the Stock Exchange. It is reported on [illegible] that the [illegible] will issue [illegible] stock for equipment, and it is rumored that the Michigan Southern Directors have already authorized fresh issues for this purpose. The bears calculate upon the demoralization of the bulls on any new issues of stocks and take comfort from this. The foregoing is the bear campaign as far as developed, and it seems from this that the bears are not to remain more passive observers of events in Wall street any longer. The bulls will, of course, resist this attack of the bears, and the battle between the contending forces commenced to-day on the Stock Exchange. This is the situation in Wall street at present, and we are likely to see lively times in the near future."

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S SUITS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Judge Ingraham, to-day, granted an order in the case of [illegible] vs. The Officers of the Merchants' Union Express Company, that the defendants show cause before him, on Monday, why a Receiver should not be appointed.

In another case—James H. McVicker against the same company—Judge Brady issued an interlocutory injunction, restraining them from transferring any property and from collecting the assessment in view of the consolidation.

THE INJUNCTION.

A despatch from Albany says the Assembly once more, by vote of 66 to 28, tabled the resolution providing for an investigation into the affairs of the Merchants' Union.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ENGINEERS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A number of gentlemen met last evening and formed the General Association of Engineers in America. Branches are to be formed in every State in the Union, the object being to improve all engineering trades and professions.

TO BE CONSECRATED.

Rev. Dr. Littlejohn is to be consecrated Episcopal Bishop of Long Island next Wednesday.

ANOTHER BISHOP.

Rev. Frederick D. Huntington, of Boston, has accepted the Bishopric of Central New York.

ELECTION FRAUD INVESTIGATION.

Judge Dickey, as Sub-Commissioner of the Congressional committee of Investigation into the alleged election frauds, is engaged in prosecuting inquiries in the interior.

FAILURE.

The Albany *Argus* says: "The failure of Parker, Brooks & Co. of New York, and Pierce Brooks & Co., of Springfield Centre, hop merchants, is announced. The liabilities are stated to be upwards of $400,000, and it is claimed that they have assets which will considerably more than meet their indebtedness."

A LOAN FOR THE OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

London papers announce that the agent of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company has invited a proposal of a small loan of $[illegible], mortgage bonds, at 75 per cent, being six per cent interest, principal and interest payable in gold in London. The money, it is stated, is required for the adoption of the gauge connecting the company with the Illinois Central.

MILITARY REUNION.

A meeting of the Ninth Army Corps officers and the officers of the Burnside expedition to North Carolina has been called by General Burnside to meet in New York February 8, the anniversary of the capture of Roanoke Island, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization, and taking measures for a general reunion at an early day.

PARALYTIC STROKE.

It is said that Commodore Richard W. Meade has suffered a stroke of paralysis, and that his condition is critical.

ENCAMPMENT.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of this State was commenced at Albany yesterday, its session being held with closed doors. Many prominent army officers are in attendance. General Sickles was re-elected Grand Commander.

EMIGRATION TREATY.

Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, and Secretary Seward are at present engaged in framing a treaty between this country and Prussia for the benefit of emigrants coming here from that part of Europe. It is intended to have a Prussian official located in New York, who, in connection with a designated officer of this Government, and a corresponding official of the Board of Commissioners, shall see after the interests of Prussian subjects, and save them from many dangers to which they might otherwise be exposed.

RICHMOND.

A Republican State Convention Called.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.—The Republican State Committee has been called to meet on [illegible] 17th, to consider the propriety of calling a State Convention. It is understood the [illegible] convention is to consider the nomination of new candidates for Governor and other offices.

CUBA.

Failure in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—The Bank del Comercio, known as Pereira's Bank, which for some time past, has been in a weak condition, suspended payment yesterday. Liabilities heavy. The shareholders will be the principal sufferers.

Reciprocity with Canada—Niagara Ship Canal.

PORTLAND, Jan. 16.—The Board of Trade passed strong resolutions in favor of a reciprocity treaty with Canada, also favoring the [illegible] by the government for the Niagara Ship Canal.

Heavy Robbery.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Dr. H. W. [illegible], of Fairfax, Vt., was robbed last night [illegible] of $[illegible] in bonds and $[illegible] greenbacks, while sitting on the steps of [illegible].

Foot-Boat Race.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 16.—The foot-boat race, to-day, over an eighteen-mile course, resulted in a victory for the Sam. Nine boats were entered.

A Danish journal has discovered a law published on the 17th of May, 1536, by King Charles VIII., forbidding the clergy of the Diocese of Aarhus to [illegible] "having been informed, says the decree, that the number of those who [illegible] Divine service is much larger, [illegible] caused a decree by which every [illegible] diocese is directed to appoint one [illegible] it will be to perambulate the church [illegible] the faithful awake. To that [illegible] man will carry a long rod, with [illegible] rap the heads of those who fall asleep."

Sir Charles Eastlake's best picture [illegible] National Gallery.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16.

There has been a very active demand for money during the whole of the past week. As the banks' demand has been pretty freely met, and money has been easier than during the previous [illegible]. Few, however, but the regular customers, [illegible] average deposits and purchases of exchange, etc., make their business valuable to the banks, have been able to get accommodations yet at the legal ten per cent. Other borrowers who money through brokers have been paying from 1 to 2 per cent per month, and considerable amounts of first-class business paper with one name could be purchased at this rate now, though there was much less being offered than ten days ago. Private bankers who make it a specialty to real estate mortgages, are buying them at rates that are equivalent to interest at the rate of 12 to 15 per cent per annum. Loans can be negotiated on first-class unencumbered business property to half of its cash value at 10 per cent, and a commission ranging from ¼ to 1 per cent per annum, but on residence property a commission of from 1 to 4 per cent per annum, in proportion to the class of the property, the amount of loan and the length of time, is charged, shorter and smaller amounts being charged the highest rates. The class of capital which seeks this particular kind of investment is thought to be in better supply than a week ago, but is not plentiful yet.

The currency movement during the week has been largely affected by artificial causes independent of trade. It is the custom of the banks to make a contract with the express companies for the transportation of a million dollars during the year at a specified rate (50c per $1,000 during the past year) and in which they agree to pay for the transportation of the whole amount whether they ship it all or not. These contracts expire now in a few days, and as many of the banks had not shipped their full quota of currency, and as exchange was at a premium, they shipped largely and sold exchange against it, the price they got for the exchange being clear gain. This movement culminated to-day by breaking exchange down to par, and one bank, at least, fearing that the currency shipments had been so heavy as to make exchange sell at a discount, and finding that its contract with the express companies was not full, ordered a considerable amount of currency from New York, so that we have now the unusual coincidence of currency being shipped both ways between Chicago and New York on the same day. The legitimate trade movement, it is thought, would, however, justify a premium on exchange. Sales were made this morning between banks at 50c per $1,000 premium, but at the close of business, it could not have been sold at par. Balances, it could not have been sold at par. To the counter bankers were selling at 1-10 premium and taking at par.

Government Bonds have been kept down during the past week by the operations of the bears in New York, who have industriously circulated groundless rumors in regard to the issue of more bonds and have in every way exaggerated the effect of the financial talk and visionary schemes like General Butler's introduced into Congress, which have not the ghost of a chance of adoption. The credit of the government has really improved since four months ago, though bonds are scarcely 1 per cent higher now than then, and have not advanced since the beginning of the year in proportion to Railway Stocks, or as much as was expected from the increased ease in money in New York. Below are given the closing prices in New York to-day, compared with the same on the corresponding day of last week, and also of the last year:

	Jan. 16, 1868.	Jan. 9, 1869.	To-day.
Sixes of 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '65, new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '68	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s, large	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dealers' rates for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Gold and Silver in this market this afternoon were:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865 (new issue)	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s (large)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following shows the business at the Clearing House for the week ending January 16:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
January 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cor. week last year	[illegible]	[illegible]

The highest and lowest quotations for Gold during the current month were 136¼ on the 2d, and 135¼ to-day. The range in New York to-day was: [illegible]

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The money market shows increasing ease, [illegible] the plethora of capital are more [illegible] [illegible]. Prime discount dull at [illegible] per cent.

The bank statement is favorable. The banks are expanding their loans freely, but there is a large increase in specie, legal tenders and deposits. [illegible]

[illegible]

Real Estate.

There are unequivocal evidences of an improved confidence in real estate during the past week, and a strengthening of prices in all good locations since the beginning of the year. It can hardly be said that there has been any positive advance during the past six weeks except in special instances. Money was too tight, and the fears which some entertained of some precipitate movement on the part of Congress toward resumption of specie payments were sufficient to prevent that, and even to diminish the amount of property being sold during December. The first of these conditions is passing away, money is becoming abundant in the Eastern cities, and will be comparatively so here before long. The second cause of depression has, in a great measure, disappeared. The promptness with which the fallacies and errors of the various financial plans that have been introduced in Congress have been pointed out and condemned by the public press, and a partial guarantee that Congress will do nothing hastily and that the present currency system will not be violently disturbed by legislation. These were the immediate causes of the diminished transactions in real estate during the last month of last year. Now that they have ceased to have much influence, the tendency is to an increased activity both for speculative purposes and actual occupation, that will necessarily advance prices within the next month or two. In our article of a week ago, comparing the prices of real estate in Chicago with those in the neighboring city of St. Louis, it was shown that while business property commanded higher prices here than there, residence property in the most desirable localities was scarcely so high. Business property is either in the residence property. It is [illegible] the [illegible] bought by capitalists for investment or [illegible] income it will produce, but there is always a legitimate average relation between the value of residence and business property, that of the former being based on the value of the latter. [illegible] everywhere, but they cannot trade everywhere, and it is a commonly accepted rule that the rate of interest which the business property will produce to the capitalist is the basis of the value of the residence property. Viewed in this light and compared with our neighbors, there is even now room for a legitimate increase in prices of residence property in many desirable localities in this city. The general opinion among dealers is, that if the advance should not come before spring it will come then.

The following table shows the volume and tendency of transactions in real estate situated within a radius of seven miles from the Court House, during the week ending January 16:

	No. of transfers.	Aggregate.
Within the corporate limits	119	$[illegible]
North of the corporate limits	[illegible]	[illegible]
West of the corporate limits	[illegible]	[illegible]
South of the corporate limits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total last week	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the warrantee deeds recorded to-day, Saturday, January 16: [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meat, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

Receipts for Monday are 135 cars Wheat; [illegible] cars Corn, of which 131 are New, and [illegible] Grade; 43 cars Oats; 3 cars Rye; [illegible] cars Barley. Total, 345 cars, or 161,000 bu.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and another recurrence of dullness in the markets. The receipts were larger than was [illegible] the principal grains, and the demand was limited. Hogs prices were again a shade lower on [illegible] and the Provision market was dull and [illegible] same fulness with regard to Hogs. New York was reported higher (135¾) on Gold, but it was subsequently stated that the quotation was intended to read 135¼.

Highwines were again firmer in sympathy with New York, and in consequence of an increased demand here. Sales of 750 brls Free were made, and the market closed firm, with holders at 96c.

Provisions were more active at yesterday's range of prices. The market opened weak, and almost passively, with free sellers of Pork at $31.00, and of Lard at 18c, but without finding buyers. Hogs were weak in the same [illegible], and [illegible] liberal for the [illegible] buyers' cautions. Later in the session there was a slight recovery, and then a few sales were made at still better prices, the market closing comparatively firm at $28.50 and 18¼c. Meats were so much demoralized. They have been simply subjects of speculation, and have simply followed Pork, being driven up by the Hogs. Mess Pork sold to the extent of 1,250 brls at $28.50 cash, seller February and March; $28.50 [illegible] and $28.50 buyer March. Lard was sold to the extent of [illegible] tcs at 18¼c, except that a small lot was [illegible]. Short Ribs sold at 14½c seller February, and a spot at Peoria at 15c. Shoulders sold at 12c seller February, from Dressed Hogs. Hogs sold at [illegible]. Loose, sales of meats aggregated [illegible] lbs. Grease was inactive, except for a small lot of White sold at [illegible]. Tallow active at 11½c for 150 brls city. Beef was inactive. Questions on Cumberland [illegible] were given at [illegible]. Pickled Hams at [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] Dressed Hogs were again lower, the offerings being much greater than the demand, the weather such as to cause a [illegible]. Sales were made at $10.50@11.50 for [illegible] and $11.50@11.75 for [illegible], and $11.75@12.00, the market closing [illegible]. The Flour market to-day was utterly dead; [illegible] in fact not since the beginning of the month have the transactions been so light as to-day. The attendance of purchasers was meagre, and, in many instances, [illegible] granting liberal concessions in order to induce buyers to "take hold." The reported sales were [illegible] brls, at prices ranging at $7.00@[illegible] for Winter Extras, $[illegible] for Spring Extras, and $4.00 for Spring Superfine. The supply of [illegible] and Buckwheat Flour now in the hands of dealers is reasonably large, but owing to the inquiry, a week feeling prevails. The [illegible] Association of the City of Chicago invite the members of the city to meet at the [illegible] on Monday afternoon, January 18, at 3 o'clock sharp, on important business.

Wheat was quiet and steady, and [illegible] yesterday, despite the efforts of a few to depress prices by offering to buy small lots above the current market rate. Receipts have steadily increasing in volume, here, the amount in store growing rapidly, while Wheat is arriving at other points at Milwaukee, and the granaries of San Francisco and New York are groaning under the weight of the cereal. The heavier receipts here are due to the comparative steadiness of the market for several days past, and no sign of an advance. Wheat is, however, the grand centre of interest in grain. Many operators have small fortunes in grain, and they resort to all the tricks of trade to sway the market to suit their own interest. Now the bulls try to force up prices, the shorts of employing fictitious buyers, and now the bears try to force down quotations by offering small lots at lower prices that tacit currency. Each side has its own array of arguments, and uses them freely to sway the market. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Within the corporate limits [illegible]

NEW YORK.

Renewed Excitement Among Wall Street Speculators.

Rumored Meditated Reduction of Fares on Western Railroads--The Cause.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

JENCKES' CIVIL SERVICE BILL ENDORSED.

The meeting, to-night, endorsing Mr. Jenckes' Civil Service bill was largely attended. The Hall of University Building was crowded, and many prominent citizens of the various political parties were present. Resolutions were passed recommending the Civil Service bill and demanding a correction of the present evils.

A PETITION

asking Congress not to pass the bill ordering the Postmaster General to contract with the Commercial Navigation Company for carrying the mails has been extensively signed by leading merchants.

RETURN OF EX-REBELS.

Several ex-rebels abroad have written to friends here that they intend to return soon and make their homes in New York.

COST OF THE SENATORIAL CANVASS.

Several politicians, just returned from Albany, say nearly $200,000 have been spent in the Senatorial canvass.

FINANCIAL EXCITEMENT.

There was considerable excitement on Wall street to-day over the fluctuations on the Stock Exchange. The bear combination appears to be getting the control of the market. It is understood that they have been quietly working to secure the passage of laws in the Western States reducing fares on the railways and thus check an advance in stocks. The fluctuations to-day were mainly caused by the reported action of the Illinois Legislature, and the expected action of Iowa and Wisconsin. There were reports of new issues of stock in Michigan Southern and other roads, and an excited market is promised next week.

SPECULATIONS.

Several speculators have been buying up the claims of loyal Southerners at large discounts, in expectation of presenting them after the passing of the [illegible] Relief bill.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Six Directors of Overend, Gurney & Co, limited, which superseded the old firm of Overend, Gurney & Co., have been charged with conspiracy to defraud the shareholders of the limited company of three million pounds sterling. They were bailed in two thousand pounds each.

MONEY MARKET.

Money easy at seven on call, with some at six. The bulls have succeeded in promoting an easy money market to facilitate their stock operations.

THE BANK STATEMENT

is again of a favorable character. The deposits are $7,[illegible] higher, which indicates the extensive receipts of money from the West and the return to the banks of money distributed in the payment of dividends. The legal tenders are $1,[illegible] higher, while the specie line shows an increase of $1,[illegible]. In the loans, however, there has been an increase of $2,546,000. The surplus of legal reserve shows an increase of $1,[illegible]. It is also hinted, rather than openly stated, that the government, to meet its requirements, will issue nineteen millions more of 3 per cent certificates.

GOVERNMENTS

ruled upward and closed firm. Border State and Southern bonds were also active and higher.

GOLD

was firm. Several large houses have combined, and will make an effort to put up the premium. It is thought the check to the rise in stocks will favorably affect gold.

STOCKS.

Railway shares were exceedingly feverish. New York Central advanced on continued favorable reports from Albany. The probability of an early settlement of the Jenks injunction, which comes up in the courts next Tuesday, is also urged as a reason for the rise. The Northwest stocks fell on each class. The remainder of the Western list was affected, and the close is with strong indications of a powerful raid by the bears upon all Western stocks.

EXPRESS SHARES.

Among express shares, Adams continues to advance.

WHISKEY SCHEME.

It has transpired in whiskey circles that, immediately after the election of Senators in the various States on Tuesday next, the movement to increase the excise will be commenced, and underwriters report that the quantity of whiskey in store seeking insurance is very great, especially in Kentucky. It is believed that a large number of members of both houses of Congress are interested in the speculation.

AN IMPENDING CRISIS BETWEEN THE BULLS AND [illegible]

[illegible]

RICHMOND.

[illegible]

CUBA.

[illegible]

NCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16.

[illegible] been a very active demand for money [illegible] the whole of the past week. As the banks [illegible] demand has been pretty freely met, and [illegible] has been easier than during the previous [illegible]. Few, however, but the regular customers, [illegible] average deposits and purchases of exchange, etc., make their business valuable to the [illegible], have been able to get accommodations yet [illegible] legal ten per cent. Other borrowers who [illegible] money through brokers have been paying from [illegible] per cent per month, and considerable [illegible] of fair business paper with one name [illegible] be purchased at that rate now, though there [illegible] less being offered than ten days ago.

[illegible] bankers who make it a specialty to [illegible] real estate mortgages, are buying them at [illegible] that are equivalent to interest at the rate of [illegible] per cent per annum. Loans can be [illegible] on first-class unencumbered business [illegible] to half of its cash value at 10 per cent, [illegible] commission ranging from ½ to 1 per cent [illegible], but on residence property a commission of from 1 to 4 per cent per annum, in proportion to the class of the property, the amount of [illegible] loan and the length of time, is charged, short [illegible] and small amounts being charged the [illegible] rates. The class of capital which seeks [illegible] particular kind of investment is thought to [illegible] in better supply than a week ago, but is not [illegible].

[illegible] currency movement during the week has [illegible] largely affected by artificial causes independent of trade. It is the custom of the banks [illegible] make a contract with the express companies [illegible] the transportation of a million dollars during [illegible] year at a specified rate (80c per $1,000 during [illegible] past year) and in which they agree to pay for [illegible] transportation of the whole amount whether [illegible] ship it all or not. These contracts expire now [illegible] a few days, and as many of the banks had not [illegible] their full quota of currency, and as exchange was at a premium they shipped largely [illegible] sold exchange against it, the price they got [illegible] the exchange being clear gain. This movement culminated to-day by breaking exchange [illegible] to par, and one bank, at least, fearing that [illegible] currency shipments had been so [illegible] as to make exchange sell at a [illegible] discount, and finding that its contract [illegible] with the express companies was not full, ordered [illegible] considerable amount of currency from New [illegible] York, so that we have now the unusual coincidence of currency being shipped both ways between Chicago and New York on the same day. [illegible] legitimate trade movement, it is thought, [illegible] would, however, justify a premium exchange. [illegible] Sales were made this morning between banks [illegible] 50c per $1,000 premium, but at the close of [illegible] business, it could not have been sold at par. [illegible] the counter bankers were selling at 1-10 premium and taking at par.

Government Bonds have been kept down during [illegible] past week by the operations of the bears in New York, who have industriously circulated [illegible] groundless rumors in regard to the issue of more [illegible] and have in every way exaggerated the effect of the financial talk and visionary schemes like General Butler's introduced into Congress, which have not the ghost of a chance of adoption. The credit of the government has really improved [illegible], though bonds are scarcely [illegible] per cent higher now than then, and have not [illegible] since the beginning of the year in proportion to Railway Stocks, or as much as was expected from the increased ease in money in New York. Below are given the closing prices in New York to-day, compared with the same on the corresponding day of last week, and also of the last year:

	Jan. 16, 1868.	Jan. 9, 1869.	To-day.
6s of 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '65, new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '68	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s, large	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dealers' rates for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Gold and Silver in this market this afternoon were:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865 (new issue)	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s (large)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following shows the business of the Clearing House for the week ending January 16:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
January 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cor. week last year	[illegible]	[illegible]

The highest and lowest quotations for Gold during the current month were [illegible]

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meat, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

Receipts for Monday are [illegible] cars Wheat; [illegible] cars Corn, of which [illegible] are New, and [illegible] No Grade; 42 cars Oats; 3 cars Rye; 3 cars Barley. Total, 348 cars, or 147,000 bu.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and another recurrence of dullness in the markets. The receipts were larger than usual on the principal grains, and the demand was limited. Hence prices were again a shade lower on Grain, and the Provision market was dull under the same fullness with regard to Hogs. New York was reported higher (136¾) on Gold, but it was subsequently stated that the quotation was intended to read 135¾.

[illegible]

Seeds were quiet and firm at unchanged prices. Sales of Clover [illegible]; Timothy at [illegible].

At this season of the year the volume of trade transacted in the Dry Goods market is only moderately large, yet this year, as has not been the case in the two or three years preceding, the [illegible] in prices is slight. [illegible] leading jobbers are not "overstocked," yet the supply on hand is equal to all legitimate wants. During the past week but few interior merchants were in the city, and as their purchases were confined to filling immediate orders, the market was fairly active, but firm at prices which were current at the close of last week. There has been a light movement in Carpets, and prices were almost nominal.

Our leading Grocery dealers have enjoyed a moderately active business during the week just closed, and a healthy, firmer feeling has been manifested. The market for sugars was more active, and as quite a number of the refineries in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore have suspended operations, while others are only running on "half time," coupled with the fact that the stocks in Chicago are not large, dealers are readily obtaining previous quotations. Syrups were in fair inquiry, and held very firmly. The trade in Coffee has been fairly active, indeed, fully up to the expectations of dealers. The stocks are ample.

For the month of January a very satisfactory business has been transacted at the lumber yards. The orders received, both on local and interior account, were moderately large, and prices were nominally unchanged. The stock of Common Boards and Fencing is exceedingly light, and as the inquiry is gradually increasing, the tendency of prices is to a higher range. Choice grades are in fair supply, yet held firmly at former prices. The receipts of "A" Sawed Shingles, throughout the week, were light, and, as the inquiry improved considerably, the views of holders were advanced [illegible] per 1,000, sales now being made at $4.00, straight. We are in receipt of advices from the various manufacturing points which are to the effect that owing to the mild weather during the past three or four weeks, a comparatively small number of logs have been "got out," and unless a heavy snow storm sets in, the receipts at Chicago during the year 1869 will be about three hundred million feet less than last season. In view of these facts the dealers in this city are somewhat independent in regard to making sales, as they are confident that the stock on hand will not by far meet the wants of the building interest.

The demand for Wool this week was light, and business ruled quiet, the prices realized being about the same as last week.

The Nail trade presented no new features, and prices were firm and nominally unchanged, sales to-day being effected at $5.00 rates. The movement in Metals and Tinners' Stock was a fair one, and on Box Tin and Roofing Tin quotations appreciated 50c. Copper Bottoms were also a shade higher. The stocks are ample.

In the Fish market the past week has witnessed a fair, but increased movement, and the market has ruled stronger for all descriptions. Jobbers, in view of the near approach of the Lenten season, are placing large orders, and with an increasing consumptive demand trade during the past few days has ruled brisk. No material advance has taken place, but for Mackerel and Whitefish, of which the stocks are short, the tendency is strongly upward. Herring and Cod are in fair supply, and prices are comparatively steady. We quote No. 1 Whitefish at $7.25@7.50; No 1 Trout at $7.25@7.50; No. 1 Mackerel at $11.50@11.75, and Codfish at [illegible].

The Butter market continues quiet and easy. The demand at present is comparatively small, being chiefly confined to meeting the current wants of local customers, and with full stocks on hand there is something of a feverish anxiety to realize on the part of holders. Strictly choice Dairy in small neat packages is nominally held at [illegible], but rarely is the outside figure obtained. Common grades are dull and neglected at [illegible].

The demand for Cheese continues fairly active, and the market rules firm and buoyant. A further advance has been established in the East, and, as our dealers cannot replenish their already much reduced stocks to sell at the prices now current, it is only a question of time as to when higher prices shall prevail here. New York Factory was firmly held to-day at [illegible], with no disposition evinced to urge sales, even at the outside quotation. There is but little Western-made Cheese in the market, and prices are little [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending January 16, 1869.

[illegible]

THE MARKET.

There are no new features of a particularly interesting character to note in connection with the market for Beef Cattle. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16.

[illegible]

Sugar Trade of the United States.

[illegible]

LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH.

[illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

The Live Stock Markets.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

Malt.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALTING CO.
[illegible]

The Mail.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS—"THE MAIL."
[illegible]

Medical.

AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE THE HOTTENTOTS HAVE LONG USED BUCHU FOR A VARIETY OF DISEASES.

It was borrowed from these rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use. It is given chiefly in

Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra;

For Female Weakness and Debility, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Retention or Incontinence of Urine,

And all Diseases requiring the aid of a DIURETIC, arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in cases of

Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from INFANCY to OLD AGE, and in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

And when taken in early stages of the disease none suffer to any extent. It allays pain and inflammation, is free from all injurious properties, pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in its action. It is the anchor of hope to the physician, and was always so esteemed by the late eminent Dr. Physic.

The proprietor, with upwards of thirty thousand unsolicited certificates and hundreds of thousands of living witnesses of its curative properties, accumulated within fifteen years, has not been in the habit of resorting to their publication. He does not do this from the fact his remedies rank as standard, they do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, should stand simple, pure and majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its capital.

His Solid and Fluid Extracts embody the full strength of the ingredients for which they are named. They are left to the inspection of all. A ready and conclusive test of their properties will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

These remedies are prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

Of sixteen years' experience, and we believe them to be reliable, in fact we have never known an article lacking merit to meet with a permanent success, and Mr. Helmbold's success is certainly prima facie evidence. His

Drug & Chemical Warehouse,

In the City of New York,

is not excelled, if equalled, by any in this country, and we would advise our readers when visiting that city, to give him a call and judge for themselves.

Great Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 28, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Enclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, &c.,
T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Established upward of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, DRUGGIST,
594 Broadway, N. Y., and
104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia.

PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

Medical Cards.

A Vigorous Life, [illegible]

PRIVATE DISEASES.

DR. JAMES, whose success in the treatment of CHRONIC BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, and Diseases of a Private character, such as SYPHILIS, SPERMATORRHŒA, GONORRHŒA, &c., has given him a universal reputation, can be confidentially consulted at his Medical Institute, [illegible] Randolph-st., corner of Dearborn, Chicago, Ill., from 9 a.m. to [illegible] p.m. [illegible] Address DR. JAMES, P. O. Drawer [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

Private Matters.

In all Private matters—male or female—go for write to Dr. CLARK—Room 4 Lombard Block, (cor. of Clark, or 213 Washington-st.) who cures all Diseases and Difficulties of a Private nature—of both sexes, SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, cured by new and infallible remedies. [illegible] DR. CLARK, No. 4 Lombard Block, Chicago.

Dr. Whitmore.

[illegible] South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill., devotes his entire time and attention to the treatment of "Seminal Weakness" or "Nervous Debility." [illegible] All cures effected or no fee required.

Confidential to Ladies.

Dr. C. H. GAY, formerly of New York, [illegible] Office, 81 South Clark-st. (up stairs) Chicago.

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Dr. Raynor.

[illegible] "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

Special Notices.

Spread the Truth.

[illegible]

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; [illegible] Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New York.

More Convincing Proof.

[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China.

Freight and Passage at Greatly Reduced Rates.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible] For freight, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st., New York.

London Dock Gin.

1778.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN,

Designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Possessing those intrinsic Medicinal Properties which belong to an OLD and PURE GIN.

Put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c. [illegible]

A. M. BININGER & CO., Sole Proprietors, 15 Beaver-st., New York.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The name of Bininger & Co., No. 15 Beaver-st., is a guaranty of the exact and literal truth of whatever they represent.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The importing house of Bininger & Co., 15 Beaver-st., is conducted upon principles of integrity, fairness and the highest honor.—N. Y. Evening Express.

Medical.

THE WISE MEN OF THE LAND, the Divine, the Physician, the Judge, USE DAILY,

In their own homes, and recommend to all Invalids and sufferers from Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Piles, Bilious Attacks, Liver Complaints, Gout and Rheumatic Affections,

Nature's Own Great and Good Remedy,

TARRANT'S Effervescent Seltzer Aperient,

AS THE Best and Most Reliable Medicine

Ever offered to the people for the above class of diseases. [illegible]

Manufactured only by

TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich & 100 Warren-sts., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

Stencils.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE with my Patent Stencil Tools. [illegible] Address A. J. FULLAM, [illegible], Vermont.

Jewelry.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF JEWELRY.

To be closed out at once. [illegible] Address Lock Box [illegible], Providence, R. I.

Machinery.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, [illegible]

J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

General Notices.

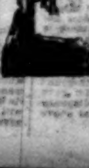
NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE [illegible]

Business Cards.

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

[illegible]

Scales.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

[illegible]

Medical.

Hostetter's CELEBRATED Stomach Bitters.

SAFETY FOR THE HEALTHY, AND HEALTH FOR THE SICKLY.

The Bitters, as a means of shielding the effects of exposure, irregular diet, sudden changes of temperature, and miasma, as a regulating medicine for persons engaged in sedentary pursuits; as a remedy for

DYSPEPSIA, Fever and Ague, AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS; AS A CURE FOR HABITUAL CONSTIPATION

And as a general corrective for all disturbances of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

With a good appetite, a vigorous digestion, a sound liver, and a regular habit of body, it is possible to brave outdoor exposure, to face coarsely, to encounter violent climatic changes, and to breathe an atmosphere charged with the seeds of epidemic complaints, without serious inconvenience. But the strongest bodily health, and the most elastic and vigorous constitution, will soon decline under such depressing influences,

Unless Sustained by Artificial Means.

The physical powers must be fortified against the extra pressure, or they will break down under it. How, then, can the appetite be preserved, the digestive organs be kept in

GOOD CONDITION,

The secretions be healthfully governed, the regularity of the bowels be maintained, in spite of the disturbing causes referred to? The problem puzzled the world for centuries; but it seems to have been solved at last. The

Invigorating, Regulating, and Preventive Operation of HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

Produces, in the most agreeable possible manner, the desired result.

While the traveller, the pioneer, the miner, and all who dwell in unhealthy locations, find incalculable benefit from the use of the Bitters, they are no less valuable to persons engaged in employments which debar them from out-door exercise. The air of a close room is almost as deleterious as the miasma of a swamp; and to sit in a cramped position, or indeed in any position, all day long, is more enfeebling than felling trees, or ploughing, or excavating canals, or building railroads. Nothing can wholly supply the place of fresh air and muscular exercise. It is certainly not assumed that

Hostetter's Bitters

Can accomplish such a miracle. But they will, nevertheless, do much for persons whose occupations confine them to the house and demand a sitting posture. A small quantity taken regularly at stated intervals will prevent the faintness, pains in the stomach and right side, and irregularities of the excretive function, which are otherwise the invariable penalties of subjecting the sensitive machinery of the human system to undue restrictions. Vital air is Heaven's invigorant; and this preparation is not offered as a substitute for it, but it will unquestionably prevent foul air, whether in overcrowded rooms or malarious deserts, from producing the same deleterious effects upon the system that it would produce in the absence of the antidote. Hundreds of letters from employes in factories, workshops, public offices, counting houses, &c., testify to this important fact; and

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH

Have received numerous communications from editors and authors, referring to the inexpressible relief they have experienced from this cheering and refreshing stomachic when worn down and exhausted by the labors of the pen. Nor must it be forgotten, in this connection, that this delightful effect of the Bitters is never followed, as is the case with all

Unmedicated Stimulants,

By any nervous reaction. The pure basis of the article, and the healthful nature of the botanic elements with which it is impregnated, render it as safe for the brain as a cup of Congo or Bohea.

As the main object of the laws is the protection of person and property and the prevention of crime, so the legitimate object of medicine is the protection of health and the prevention of suffering. Hence the value of

Hostetter's Bitters

As a Protective and Preventive Agent

Has been strongly dwelt upon. But it must not be thence inferred that the

Remedial Power

Of the preparation is inferior to its efficacy as a safeguard. In cases of Dyspepsia, it is, in the opinion of all who have tried it as a remedy for that most general of all physical afflictions, a swift and certain specific. This disease is not, as many suppose, a mere disorder of the stomach; and no medicine that touches the

STOMACH ONLY

Can cure it, though such a nostrum may afford temporary relief. The great digestive organ is the central position of the disease; but it is intrenched, also, in the liver and the bowels, and its outworks are in the nervous system. It must be attacked in all these

Simultaneously

In order to accomplish a radical and permanent cure. Now the Bitters cover, as it were, the whole ground. They act upon the stomach as an invigorant, reinforcing its active power; they touch the liver and wake it from its torpidity; they gently relieve and regulate the bowels, and they calm and brace the nervous system. Thus does this great Compound Remedy—embracing the four properties of a tonic, a corrective, an aperient and a nervine—carry the enemy by a

Coup-de-Main.

The effect is patent to the world, and there is no necessity for making a mystery about the modus operandi. The difference between

Hostetter's Bitters

And the fungus imitations and worthless rivals that spring up in its track, is that it actually accomplishes what they promise but fail to perform.

It DOES Cure Dyspepsia and They DON'T; That's All.

It is the old story of the true and the false, and the result of invidious imitation usually amounts to the same thing in modern trade as in the ancient fable.

As a specific for the various types of

Fever and Ague and Remittent Fever,

The Bitters have been found all that could be desired. In the Western and Southwestern States, many physicians who were formerly in the habit of prescribing large doses of quinine for chills and fever have abandoned that dangerous drug, and placed this preparation on their list of

STANDARD MEDICINES.

It breaks up the paroxysms in from three to ten days, and its continued use generally restores the convalescent to perfect health in about a fortnight. In bilious remittents its operation is equally satisfactory. Where both mineral and vegetable

Anti-Bilious Pills

have been tried in liver complaint without any benefit, the disease [illegible] The value of

Hostetter's Bitters

as a general corrective of irregularities of the bowels is universally admitted, and it is now found that its range of usefulness is much more extensive than was anticipated by the proprietors when they first called public attention to the virtues of the article.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Medical.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH!

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

[illegible]

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC!

[illegible]

Exchange Pain for Ease

And Weakness for Strength. [illegible]

NEW MAN,

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the liver, the stomach and the bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC.

[illegible]

WASTING AWAY,

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S German Bitters

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

[illegible]

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Now known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood.

[illegible]

Weak and Delicate Children

[illegible]

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

SPEAKS FOR THESE REMEDIES.

Who would Ask for More Dignified or Strong or Testimony?

HON. G. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March [illegible]

[illegible]

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April [illegible]

[illegible]

JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, [illegible]

[illegible]

CAUTION.

[illegible]

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

[illegible]

THE PULPIT.

Unitarian and Orthodox Views of Father Hecker's Lecture.

Rev. Robert L. Collier on the Future of Religion in America.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Eddy—Protestantism Not a Failure.

Anniversary of the First Baptist Sabbath School.

A Good Exhibit of the Past—A Generous Contribution.

Church Dedication.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

The Church of the Messiah, First Unitarian, corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard court, was crowded to excess yesterday evening to hear its pastor, Rev. Robert Laird Collier, on "The Future of Religion in America." The sermon was intended as a reply to the lecture recently delivered at Library Hall in this city, by Rev. Father Hecker, the eminent Roman Catholic divine. Inasmuch as THE TRIBUNE published a full report of Father Hecker's remarks, it is but just that the other side of the question should have a hearing likewise, and we therefore append below [illegible] report of Mr. Collier's remarks. The sermon follows:

THE SERMON.

[illegible]

"Wherever the shackles of tyranny bind
In silence and darkness the God-given mind,
Then, Lord, speed it onward! the truth shall be felt;
The bonds shall be loosened, the iron will melt."

Help us turn from the cavil of creeds, to unite
Once again for the poor, in defiance of the right,
Unmoved by the dangers, the shame or the pain,
And counting each trial for truth as our gain.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.

The congregation at the Trinity M. E. Church, situated on the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, yesterday morning, was probably the largest that ever assembled in that edifice. The pews were all occupied within a short time after the opening of the doors, and the aisles were blockaded with chairs for the accommodation of those who arrived [illegible]. Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., would preach a sermon in reply to the lecture of Father Hecker, entitled "Protestantism not a Failure." [illegible]

THE SERMON.

[illegible]

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The anniversary of the Sunday School of the First Baptist Church was held in the auditorium of their church yesterday morning. In the galleries seven or eight hundred of the members of the school were seated, while the several Mission schools were represented by large cards with their names inscribed thereon, placed in prominent positions. [illegible]

With these citations, which, together with the bright, eager listening children who filled the galleries, spoke more eloquently than could any orator, the devoted Superintendent, for nearly half an hour, fairly enchained the audience, as he graphically depicted the sacrifices of certain of their members and enlarged upon the moral grandeur of the Sabbath School work. [illegible] With this $250 start the contributions began, receiving at various intervals individual gifts of from twenty-five to three hundred dollars. When the audience dispersed the officers found, to their extreme delight, that $4,325 had been contributed for the Sunday School work of the coming year. The sum will be further increased to an even $5,000.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

The new Christian Church, located on the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street, a full and detailed description of which has already been published in THE TRIBUNE, was formally dedicated to the worship of God yesterday. The attendance was large, and the dedicatory exercises, conducted by Rev. D. P. Henderson, the pastor, were of a peculiarly interesting nature. In his pleasant and agreeable way Mr. Henderson was ably assisted by Rev. James Challen, Rev. Enos Campbell and other ministers. In the morning, after the usual opening and introductory exercises, the pastor preached the dedicatory sermon, which proved an able effort, and produced a marked impression on his congregation. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Jas. Challen, after which the Lord's Supper was administered. The services of the occasion closed with a sermon by the Rev. Enos Campbell in the evening.

Opening of the Clarke School.

This new public school building, situated on Reuben street, between Sampson and Hastings streets, will be open for the reception of scholars this morning at 9 o'clock. The boundaries of the district are as follows: Commencing at the intersection of Harrison street and Western avenue, (city limits), thence following Harrison street to Reuben, Reuben street to Taylor, Taylor street to Morgan, Morgan street to Blue Island avenue, Blue Island avenue to Centre avenue, Centre avenue to Twenty-second street, Twenty-second street to Western avenue, and Western avenue to Harrison street. All parties residing within these limits who desire their children to attend the public school of the city are requested to send them to the school building as early as 9 a. m.

Reopening of Farwell Hall.

The citizens of Chicago and vicinity will have the rare opportunity of listening to the most eloquent of living English pulpit orators on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of this week. On Tuesday evening Farwell Hall, rebuilt in a style and finish, and with accommodations even more attractive than those of the former edifice, will be reopened, when Rev. Wm. Morley Punshon will give one of the most elaborate and eloquent of his popular productions [illegible]. The office will be open for the sale of tickets on and after to-day from 12 m. to 6 p. m. See advertisement in another column.

Hearth and Home.

No. 6 of the new illustrated weekly, Hearth and Home, edited by Donald G. Mitchell and [illegible]. See advertisement on first page.

THE COURTS.

A Verdict of Guilty Found in the Tobacco Case.

Suits for the Removal of Liquor After Dark.

An Interesting Breach of Promise Case.

Criminal Business.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

In the case of the United States v. 213 kegs of smoking tobacco, etc., claimed by Charles V. Waterman, a verdict was returned on Saturday. [illegible]

Daniel Webster, the colored man, who was some time since arrested [illegible]

A plea of nolo contendere was interposed in the case of Theodore J. Kinnerman. [illegible]

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following minutes of proceedings were recorded:

Petition for Discharge—William C. Baker, of Palatine, Cook County; August John, of Chicago; George Claussenius et als. (Chicago Wine Company), of Chicago; Isaac J. Federicus, of Chicago; O. W. Negus, of Galva, Henry County.

Adjudication—Samuel Sprecher, of Polo, Ogle County.

Entitled to Discharge—John M. Rockhold, of Warren County; Edward H. Sears, of Coma, Whiteside County; Daniel R. Williams, of Freeport, Stephenson County; Lucius S. Cowles, of Freeport.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Peter Powers v. J. L. Beveridge. Replevin. Judgment vacated and default set aside.

Charles B. Ives et al. v. Gustav Fischer et al. Replevin. New trial denied.

John W. Woodruff v. Lyman Baird et al. Injunction dissolved.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Hoeckian Fore vs. J. Marshall Fresse et al. This was an action to recover for an alleged damage resulting from non-compliance with orders in relation to the sale of barley. It is stated that plaintiff instructed that there should be no sale, notwithstanding which the barley was sold at $1.65 per bushel. Plaintiff claimed $1.70, a price which the grain would have brought had the sale been delayed according to instructions. Defendant claimed to have made large advances on the grain [illegible]. Jury found for plaintiff, awarding him $1,000 damages.

Bernard Henry et al. vs. John J. Pearce et al. Assumpsit. Judgment for $1,047.08.

E. K. Cavanaugh vs. Thomas B. Griffith. Mechanics' lien. Decree for $180.

IN CHANCERY.

Elbridge Smith vs. Mary Smith. Decree of divorce on the ground of desertion. The parties were married in Deer Lodge County, Montana, in May, 1866, and the desertion took place four months after.

NEW SUITS.

S. Corning Judd filed a bill for partition of part of lot 12, in block 2, Kinzie's Addition.

Elizabeth Buckley filed a bill for partition of lot 16, block 3 in the town of Lemont. The division is sought to be made between children of the late John Burke, of the town of Lemont, who died in March, 1860.

An action of case was commenced by Mary Hibbard and a capias issued against Robert Cook. In this case the damage is laid at $10,000. [illegible]

RECORDER'S COURT.

Edward Barnes for riot was sentenced to the county jail for sixty days.

John Duffie was convicted of larceny.

James Carringham, having been found guilty of larceny, was sentenced to the Reform School.

Ann Green was ordered to be sent to the Penitentiary for one year, under a conviction for larceny.

James Gahegan pleaded guilty of larceny. Being under age, he was sent to the county jail for one day.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Richings-Bernard troupe closed their brief season on Saturday evening with a very successful representation of "Crown Diamonds," and commence a week's engagement in Detroit this evening. The programme for this week and some time following stands as follows: This evening, Edmund Yates' new comedy, entitled "Tame Cats," which is now drawing crowded houses at Selwyn's, in Boston, will be produced, handsomely mounted and appointed, and with the following cast: *Mr. Walter Waterham*, Mr. C. A. McManus; *Mortimer Wedgwood*, Mr. McKee Rankin; *Tweedie*, Mr. A. D. Bradley; *Ezra Stead*, Mr. James G. Burnett; *Charles Hampton*, Mr. B. A. Wentworth; *Biddles*, Mr. J. W. Jennings; *Mrs. Waterham*, Miss Fanny Morgan Phelps; *Mrs. Langley*, Miss May Howard; [illegible], Mrs. Anna Marble; *Annie Temple*, Miss Georgie Tellnin; *Ellis*, Miss Kate Putnam. Following this will come the long talked-of production of "Rosedale," which has been handsomely fitted with new scenery, costumes and appointments, and most judiciously cast, making it one of the most attractive pieces of the season. After "Rosedale" is finished a season of opera bouffe and burlesque will be inaugurated, for which extensive preparations are being made. [illegible]

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The dramatic performances at Wood's Museum are at an end. Mr. Aiken and the Museum Troupe open the Dearborn Theatre on Monday evening with an inaugural address, by Hon. Geo. C. Bates, and Byron's last play, "Cyril's Success," with the following strong cast: [illegible]

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

At McVicker's theatre, Edwin Adams, the superb actor, whose lack of financial success is a shame to Chicago theatre-goers, commences his second week this evening with the following repertoire: *Monday*, "Macbeth;" *Tuesday*, "Marble Heart;" *Wednesday*, "Richard III;" *Thursday*, "The Robbers;" *Friday*, "The Heretic" and "Black-Eyed Susan." At the close of Mr. Adams' engagement Mrs. Scott Siddons will appear, commencing her season with "Romeo and Juliet."

CONCERTS.

This evening Blind Tom, the well-known musical prodigy, gives his first concert at Library Hall. [illegible]

To-morrow evening Mr. J. M. Mozart gives a concert at Crosby's Music Hall, of miscellaneous music, in which he will be assisted by [illegible].

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A Deputy Sheriff from Warsaw, Mississippi, arrived in this city on Saturday, in search of a hardened criminal named Fred Davis, [illegible]

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Card.—We have experienced Dr. Willard's method of operating for the extraction of corns and bunions, and found it all he claims for it. [illegible] Dr. Willard can be consulted at his office, 129 South State street, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The Purest and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore. It is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., successors to Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. We have no special agents.

Kennicott's Corn Oil, for Tender Feet, hard and soft corns, inflamed joints, bunions and chilblains. Price $1.00 per bottle. [illegible]

A Humbug has long kept women [illegible]

Amusements.

AIKEN'S
DEARBORN THEATRE,
Dearborn-st., bet. Madison & Washington.
FRANK E. AIKEN, Manager

GRAND INAUGURATION
OF THE
MODEL THEATRE
OF AMERICA,
By the Museum Company.

Mr. AIKEN, in announcing the entire completion of this
Elegant Dramatic Temple,
(Erected by D. R. BRANDT, Esq., at a cost of $150,000)
[illegible]

A BEAUTIFUL ACT DROP,
Subject—Isola. Pleasure Lake, [illegible] painted by the talented artist, DE WITT C. WAUGH.
New Green Silk Rep Curtain,
From the Establishment of ALLAN & MACKAY.
[illegible]

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 18th,
At a quarter to 8 o'clock.
Grand Opening Address,
Written by a literary gentleman of this city, and delivered by the HON. GEO. C. BATES.
INAUGURAL MARCH............BALATKA
After which will be presented (first time in Chicago) H. J. Byron's Last New Comedy, entitled
CYRIL'S SUCCESS!
Pronounced by the London press equal to the best works of Sheridan and Goldsmith. [illegible] THE FULL STRENGTH of the TALENTED COMPANY.
In addition to the usual conveniences of a first-class Establishment will be found a CLOAK AND HAT ROOM, where articles may be checked free of charge.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS & CO...............Managers
Overture at 20 minutes before 8.
After which Edmund Yates' new comedy of
McKee Rankin, C. A. McManus, A. D. Bradley, Jas. Burnett, B. Wentworth, **TAME CATS.** J. W. Jennings, Fanny Phelps, May Howard, Mrs. Marble, Georgie Tellnin.
And Katie Putnam in the cast.
Now ready and will be presented in a few days, a most complete and attractive production of Lester Wallack's charming play of
ROSEDALE
Everything new and thoroughly appropriate.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25.
Will commence a brief season of
OPERA BOUFFE, IN ENGLISH,
Opening with
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
with Better Voices in the Principal Roles, Stronger Choruses, More Finished Acting and More Pleasing General Ensemble throughout than heretofore presented in Offenbach's Operas in this city.
See List of Artists especially engaged.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Last week of the young American Tragedian,
EDWIN ADAMS.
Monday, January 18, Shakespeare's tragedy of
MACBETH, KING OF SCOTLAND.
With all the original music.
Macbeth.........................Edwin Adams
Tuesday—Last night of THE MARBLE HEART.
Wednesday—RICHARD III.
Thursday—THE ROBBERS.

SHARPLEY & COTTON'S HALL,
Corner of Clark and Monroe-sts.
Commencing Monday evening, Jan. 18,
ALF. BURNETT,
America's Representative Humorist.
JAMES TAYLOR,
The Greatest of English Comiques.
J. W. SHARPLEY, Concertinist.
Miss [illegible], Poetic Recitationist.
Prof. THOS. KILLEN, Pianist.
In an entirely novel programme. [illegible]
Admission, 50 cents; chairs, 50 cents.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Every night this week and Saturday Matinee,
THE ORIGINAL SAM SHARPLEY
And his popular troupe of MINSTRELS, in a brilliant programme. The Great Lincoln Burlesque, and an entirely new Local Sketch, the KU KLUX KLAN.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Parquette..............50c
Orchestra and Balcony Chairs..............50c
Family Circle and Museum..............25c
Matinee prices as usual.

PUNSHON'S GREAT LECTURES.
Re-opening of Farwell Hall.
The new Farwell Hall will be opened with TWO LECTURES by the eloquent English Orator,
REV. WM. MORLEY PUNSHON,
ON
Tuesday and Thursday Evenings,
January 19th and 21st.
SUBJECT—Tuesday evening, 19th,
"Science, Literature and the Bible."
Thursday evening, 21st,
"Florence and Her Memories."
Tickets, $1.00. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.
Reserved Seats for sale on and after Monday, 18th instant, from 12 m. to 6 p. m., at Farwell Hall Ticket Office, 148 Madison-st.

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL.
Mr. J. M. MOZART
Respectfully announces a
GRAND CONCERT
In Crosby's Music Hall,
On Tuesday Evening, Jan. 19th.
[illegible]

BLIND TOM CONCERTS—FIRST series in Chicago since his return from Europe,
AT LIBRARY HALL,
Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, January 18.
The Wonderful Negro Boy Pianist,
BLIND TOM.
The Great Musical Mystery of the Nineteenth Century.
[illegible]

UHLICH'S HALL,
CORNER CLARK AND NORTH WATER-STS.
Electro-Psychology.
[illegible]

DEVELOPMENT OF THE VOCAL ORGANS. [illegible]

LOVE, COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE, by
O. S. FOWLER,
In Crosby's Music Hall, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY [illegible]

Pianos.

TO RENT—I am renting pianos, organs, [illegible]

Auction Sales.

AUCTION,
Monday, Jan. 18, 1869, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at
NO. 64 WEST MADISON-ST.,
the entire Household Furniture of a family giving up housekeeping, consisting of
MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, STOVES, BEDDING, CROCKERY, OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.
All new last June. To be sold without reserve.
J. P. SMITH.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auction & Commission
MERCHANTS IN
CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Will offer WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, at 9½ a. m., the balance of their consignment from Eastern and Western manufacturers, to make room for Spring Goods.
18 SOUTH WATER-ST.
Two doors east of Richmond House.

H. ALEXANDER,
170 Lake-st.,
Intending to change his business, will commence selling his
LARGE STOCK
OF
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At Auction,
On the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 20th instant, at 10 o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
AND
Dry Goods Commission Merchants,
Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.,
Corner of Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.
REGULAR CATALOGUE SALE
Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, &c., every WEDNESDAY.
[illegible] Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., every TUESDAY.
Regular SATURDAY'S Sale,—Household Goods, Carpets, Crockery and General Merchandise every SATURDAY.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY U. ROHRBACH, 99 RANDOLPH-ST.
AT AUCTION,
Continuation Sale of Real Estate,
South Side, 50 Lots.
Will sell the balance of lots remaining unsold on State and other streets. [illegible] G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—That new and spacious first-class, two-story frame and brick basement dwelling house [illegible]. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

TO RENT—House 55 Pine-st., fifteen minutes' walk from Court House—10 rooms, gas, water, &c. H. B. HORTON, 158 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—Cheap; a cottage of 7 rooms, and dry cellar, on south side, convenient to steam or horse cars. Apply to CLAPLIN & WHITNEY, 189 South Clark-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

TO RENT—Sale or Trade—Cottage on two lots (50x125). [illegible] GRANGER, 159 South Clark-st., up stairs.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—A suite of unfurnished front rooms [illegible]. Apply at No. [illegible]

TO RENT—Two large and elegantly situated chambers—northern light and well adapted for manufacturing. Apply to KENT, WELCH & CO., [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished Rooms—At No. 311 [illegible]

TO RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, cheap, at 181 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—Handsomely furnished rooms, with every convenience and well taken care of, in Hamilton Block, southeast corner of North Clark and Water-sts. Room 33.

TO RENT—Furnished room, without board, pleasantly located and suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply at 288½ State-st.

TO RENT—A good sleeping room, without board, suitable for two gentlemen. Apply at No. 9 Quincy-st., near State. References required.

TO RENT—Rooms—At the National Hotel, corner of Washington and Wells-sts., between the Court House and new Tunnel—in the centre of business. [illegible] with or without board. [illegible]

TO RENT—Re-opening of the St. Charles Hotel, 153 South Clark-st. Pleasant rooms and board can now be obtained at moderate charges.

TO RENT—Front and Rear Rooms—Suitable for office or housekeeping. Apply at 185 South Clark-st., Room 6.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c

TO RENT—Those fine six-story, iron-clad stores, Nos. 46 and 28 Lake-st. [illegible] Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, 57 Clark-st., Real Estate Broker.

TO RENT—Second and third stories Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph-st. Inquire on the premises. FARGO, FALES & CO.

TO RENT—A splendid office suitable for [illegible]. WHITAKER & JONES.

TO RENT—Second and third, or second and fourth floors, in building No. 28 Lake-st. Best business location. Apply to HART BROS., in the store below.

TO RENT—Office—Very cheap: Room 35, No. 133 LaSalle-st. SHEPHERD, SWART & CO., 156 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—The rooms we now occupy, 98 and 100 Michigan-av. All modern improvements. Stock and fixtures for sale. HALL & LAPHAM.

TO RENT—Two floors, 25x150, in new marble front building, 111 State-st. Inquire of A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 55 Washington-st.

To Lease.

TO LEASE—On long time, residence lots near the University. Apply to SAMPSON & DREW, Metropolitan Block.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A small furnished house south of Twenty-third and east of State-st. Address, stating rent and location, S R N, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A small, neatly furnished house, within twenty minutes' walk of Court House, by a gentleman and family of three persons. [illegible] Address W U, Tribune office, with name and prompt attention.

Boarding and Lodging.

38 And 40 West Madison-st., in the centre of business—Excellent board, with single rooms, only $5.50 and $6 per week. A quiet and respectable home with every convenience. A few day boarders accommodated.

43 East Harrison-st., one door from Wabash-av.—A small furnished room, suitable for one or two gents, at low rates, with first-class board.

66 East Adams-st.—A large, pleasant room, with board.

268 Wabash-av.—Beautiful parlors for rent, with board, in a nice quiet house, where there are but a few first-class boarders. Also, side room, suitable for gentleman or family.

456 Michigan-av.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms with or without board. References given and required.

494 Wabash-av.—First-class board and room for single gentlemen and ladies at from six to eight dollars per week; house heated with steam; hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; also, barn to rent.

WABASH-AV., within ten minutes' walk of the Post Office.—Gentleman, or lady and gentleman, desiring home comfort, handsome front room, excellent board in a respectable family. References required. Address C, Box 1401.

WABASH-AV., near Harrison-st.—Board for two single gentlemen, with pleasant room and best of table, with six o'clock dinner. Prices reasonable. Address J A B, Tribune office.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—By a gentleman and wife. An unfurnished room, or suite, and board in a private family having a piano. Address, stating terms, M D S, Tribune office.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Engines, portable, stationary, hoisting and marine, 4 to 40 horse; Pay's True Hammer; Freeman's Iron-clad Burr Boss Mill. [illegible] 79 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—H. B. Smith's celebrated patent sash, blind, door and moulding machinery, combined better and priced less than any in market. W. E. MANNING, 183 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Steam Engines—One high pressure [illegible]. HAWKINS & JAMES, 223 South Water-st. J. A. Roche, Engineer.

FOR SALE—Cheap—One Ferry's left-hand saw mill and overhead saw rig, complete. [illegible] J. GOOD & CO., 73 and 75 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—Second-hand engines, large and small, new do. with boilers [illegible]. GREENLEE BROS. & CO., 14 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Steam engines of all sizes and machinery [illegible]. W. McGREGOR, 90 South Canal-st.

Correspondence Wanted.

CORRESPONDENCE Wanted—With an unlimited number of young ladies. [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—A lady desires the friendship of [illegible]. Address MRS. WILLIAM STEDMAN, Galena, P. O.

Real Estate—City.

Improved.

FOR SALE—By S. H. Kerfoot & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 75 Dearborn-st.:

[illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—By James W. Clark, Room 5, [illegible]

TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—UNIMPROVED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—On the Avenues—Houses and lots on Wabash-av., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts. [illegible]

FOR SALE—North Side Property—Four and a half acres, large lake front, near Lake View. [illegible]

FOR SALE—By A. C. Stedman & Co., Room 11 Speed's Block, 136 Dearborn-st.:

[illegible]

FOR SALE—By Thos. A. Hill & Co., Room 1 Masonic Building, No. 111 LaSalle-st.:

[illegible]

FOR SALE—By J. H. Rees & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 29 Dearborn-st.:

[illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class frame house on Park-av., near Union Park, with modern improvements, lot 50x150. [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Whipple & True, Room 5 Lombard Block, 127½ Monroe-st.:

[illegible]

FOR SALE—First-class inside business property—marble front store, 4 stories and basement, on South Clark-st., near Lake. [illegible] Apply to C. N. WALLER, Room 8, Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—On Favorable Terms—A new brick house on Warren-av., three stories and basement, with brick barn. [illegible] GEO. SCOVILLE.

FOR SALE—A brick basement house of 10 rooms, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two frame houses, and lots 20 by 120 feet, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Whipple & True, Room 5 Lombard Block: [illegible]

FOR SALE—A two-story frame house of 10 rooms, and lot 25 by 125 ft., [illegible] Apply to SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—On the 30th ult., a white German poodle dog, [illegible]

LOST—Thursday evening, a handkerchief with gold ring attached. [illegible]

LOST—An Opera Glass, at the Opera House, on Saturday evening. [illegible]

LOST—A black Newfoundland dog. [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

Improved.

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, 89 Washington-st.:

IMPROVED.

[illegible]

WM. D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—By Enos Ayres, Real Estate Broker, Office No. 7 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.:

[illegible]

FOR SALE—Lots on the South Side. The undersigned has for sale 25 lots on Norfolk-st., and 40 lots on Butterfield-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth-sts. [illegible]

FOR SALE—200x175 feet on the southeast corner Michigan-av. and Forty-eighth-st., only $50 per foot. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—By Whipple & True, Room 5 Lombard Block: [illegible]

FOR SALE—50x116 feet on the southwest corner of Michigan-av. and Madison-st. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—50x125 feet northeast corner [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lot 30x130 feet southwest corner [illegible] Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By H. Osborn, 61 Clark-st.: [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lot 30x124 feet on south side of [illegible]. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Block 4, Winston's addition, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts., fronting on State-st. and Wabash-av. Price $45 per foot. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—45 acres of good land, house and barn, with good fences. Very cheap. For full particulars apply to GEO. KAITHEL, 180 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Fruit farm at St. Joseph, Mich., one mile from steamboat landing, 10 acres. [illegible] Apply to A. INSLEE, 128 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Forty acres of land, for farm or brick yard; is situated 2½ miles from Winnetka Station. [illegible] Address FRANK FELTMAN, Winnetka, Ill.

FOR SALE—A good improved farm of 275 acres, also 160 acres of good land, in Whiteside County, Ill. Will exchange for a stock of hardware. Inquire at 108 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—480 acres of choice land, partly improved, in Southern Illinois, or will exchange for lumber or assorted stock of goods. Inquire of [illegible] PERRY, Room 3 Major Block, or G. W. DYE, Genesee, Ill.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—Four or five hundred acres of Iowa land, near railroad, well located. Give description and price, and address IOWA LAND, Rockford, Ill.

Business Chances.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED GROCERY store for sale. Fixtures and stock nearly new, and good location. Terms cash, at a discount. Address CASH GROCERY, Tribune office.

BILLIARD PARLOR for sale, on the West Side, well located, containing four new tables [illegible]. Address S J, Tribune office.

BOARDING HOUSE for sale, in a good central location, about three minutes' walk from the Court House. Will sell at a bargain. Apply at 199 East Washington-st.

CIGAR STORE for sale, situated on the most thronged thoroughfare in the city, and between two railroad depots. Will be sold at a bargain before 21st. POOL & DIETRICH, 190 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Flour Mill—The best flour mill in the City of New York will be sold at a sacrifice. [illegible] Inquire of I. S. ROWLEY, President, 182 to 190 Avenue C, or WHITLOCK & WALLACE, 5 South-st., New York.

ELEVATOR for sale, with a capacity of 25,000 bushels, two run first-class burrs, [illegible]. W. DANFORTH & CO., 75 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

FINE SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE for sale, central position, doing a first-rate business, [illegible]. LAMB & CO., 184 Randolph-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A fine stock of hardware, tinware, tinners' tools, &c., in the best location in the city, [illegible]. Address CHANCE, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A good water mill, with two runners in good working order, and a great many customers, with 10 acres of land. Cheap. Apply to GEO. KAITHEL, 180 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A hardware store, situated in one of the best agricultural districts in Minnesota. Capital required, about $5,000. For further particulars, address HOUGHTON & DIXON, Byron, Minn.

FOR SALE—A saloon and lease of four billiard tables. Must be sold, as owner wants to leave town. Address SALOON, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A well-selected stock of clothing of about $3,000, for Chicago property, improved or unimproved. South side preferred. For particulars, address M F, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Boarding house now doing a good business. [illegible] Apply on premises, 82 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Half or the whole of one of the best lumbering establishments in Michigan. [illegible] Address MICHIGAN, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Lumber yard. I will sell, on favorable terms, [illegible] LAKE.

FOR SALE—The confectionery establishment of the late Nicholas Ortmann, at 41 North Clark-st. Apply to J. MRS McGARRY, Executor, 188 Clark-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, news depot and cigar store; [illegible] WHITNEY, 189 Clark-st.

LUMBER YARD AND FIXTURES—For Sale—[illegible]

SMALL PACKING HOUSE and retail meat market for sale. [illegible]

THREE-RUN WATER FLOUR MILL for sale. [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, a good man to buy, for half cash and half city property, a [illegible]. Address B O, Tribune office.

WE HAVE A ROOM on the second floor of our building, [illegible] 18 Wells-st.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—With cash capital of $2,000 to $3,000, to take the interest of retiring partner in an established business. [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—That understands the dry goods and clothing trade. [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—A competent salesman [illegible]. Address [illegible] FITZGERALD, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—I will pay good salary to a man, energetic and clever, [illegible]

WANTED—A man and wife to work on a farm within fifty miles of Chicago. [illegible]

WANTED—300 more laborers to go down South on the South Pacific R. R. [illegible]

WANTED—Salesmen to sell patented articles. [illegible] O. B. STANFORD & CO., 15 Reynolds Block.

WANTED—This morning after 9 o'clock, at Ovis & Bosnick's, [illegible]

WANTED—Salesmen and canvassers to introduce a new line of stationery goods. [illegible]

The Trades.

WANTED—Dyer. Wanted—Weavers. Also No. 1 Dyer, for coloring wool and worsted. [illegible]

WANTED—A competent and reliable practical tinner to take charge of a store in a thriving town on the C. B. & Q. [illegible] STURGES & CO., 156 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A good bread and cake baker. [illegible] or apply to L. C. CHAMBLIN, Sandwich, Ill.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—By a French lady, who has a few hours a day to spare, some young lady scholars in French. Address MLLE. PROVINCIALE, Tribune office.

WANTED—Wet nurse for a healthy infant. The best of references required. Inquire at [illegible] Clark-st.

House Servants.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer, at 389 Indiana-st. References required.

WANTED—At 336 North Wells-st., a competent cook, well recommended.

WANTED—Four first-class dining-room girls. Apply at St. Charles Hotel, 153 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Inquire at 171½ North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—Girls for general housework, hotels and factories. [illegible] GENERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 217 East Washington-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A Protestant girl to do general housework. Must be a good washer and ironer, and come well recommended. Apply to Mrs. WATERMAN, 238 North LaSalle-st.

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a thorough grocer, of 15 years' experience; a first-rate judge of teas [illegible]. Address X Y, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man having had experience [illegible] to F. JOHNSON, 144 North Despaines-st., Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, a situation in a private family, [illegible] Address, for three days, H S, Tribune office.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American lady, as wet nurse. Apply at 333 West Lake-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—A widow lady desires a situation as housekeeper [illegible]. Address Mrs. T S C, Chicago, P. O.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Immediately, 300 laborers at $30 per month and board. [illegible]

WANTED—A bookkeeper, 1 clerk, 2 salesmen, 1 porter, [illegible] EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 189 East Washington-st., Room 13. [illegible]

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper, shipping clerk, porter, [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy, for cash, ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, or will exchange. [illegible] 28 South Wells-st., you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—A carpenter, to build a cottage or two-story house, [illegible] Address REAL ESTATE, Tribune office.

WANTED—To buy a small, well improved farm, within fifty miles of Chicago, [illegible]

WANTED—A rare chance is offered. Fifty good business men to act as agents [illegible]

WANTED—To borrow $2,000 for two or three years, at 10 per cent. [illegible] Address MONEY, Tribune office.

WANTED—Stock of goods for cash. Must be cheap. Address G S W, Tribune office.

WANTED—A good, reliable party to buy one-half interest of a valuable patent [illegible]

WANTED—To Loan—Money advanced on good GENTS' [illegible] D. C. HAMILTON & CO., 135 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A man with small capital as out-door manager of a responsible and lucrative business. [illegible] LAMB & CO., 184 Randolph-st., Room 7.

WANTED—Good canvassers of both sexes. [illegible] 128 South Clark-st., Room 4, up stairs.

WANTED—The celebrated Gypsy Woman. [illegible]

WANTED—All who use parlor, sitting-room, office or store for sleeping room, to [illegible]

WANTED—House and lot worth from $1,000 to $2,000, in exchange for [illegible] FRANK GREEN, 107 Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—By a practical druggist, [illegible] Address Box No. 345 Urbana, Ill.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$10 a Day—To male and female agents—to introduce the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. [illegible] Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—$2,500 to $3,000 per year—An agent is wanted in every town in [illegible] Address LOUIS CORBETT, Middletown, Md.

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only, married and single, to send $1.25, and receive sample by mail. "Article long needed." [illegible] Address Mrs. E. K. DUMAR, Rockford, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—Crowell's Improved SCISSOR SHARPENER. [illegible] G. W. CROWELL & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only—For something especially adapted to the wants of every lady. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Men and women, for [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the AMERICAN [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$25 to $50 per week, [illegible] W. CRAPPELL, 47 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—And Order—New prices for the new year. [illegible] 130 and 132 South Clark-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—Schr Coquette, now lying at the port of Toledo. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Propellers Adriatic and [illegible]

FOR SALE—Four light-draft Schooners [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, three pair of 4-ton hay or stock scales. [illegible]

FOR SALE—An elegant furnished sleeping car [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or exchange for Iowa lands, two first-class mowers. Address P. O. Box 182, Tipton, Iowa.

FOR SALE—The furniture and complete fixtures of a first-class [illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—One light top-and one trotting buggy, cheap. [illegible] 18 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—A beautiful black mare, six years old, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good top-buggy, [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

General Finance Bill Introduced in the Senate.

Bill Introduced to Admit Mississippi to Representation in Congress.

Outline of the Report on the New York Election Frauds.

House Resolutions Adopted Declaring Against the Granting of Additional Railroad Subsidies.

United States Notes, Etc., Decided to be Exempt from State Taxation.

The President Gives His Authority for Issuing His Recent Amnesty Proclamation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

The Senate was lively and interesting enough part of to-day's session. Two hours were occupied by Messrs. Harlan, Pomeroy and Conness in personal explanations as to what had been said of them in various newspapers, the principal being against Colonel Boynton, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. The great memorial from [illegible] in favor of the Civil Service bill was introduced, and Mr. Sherman reported the financial bill, on which the committee has been so engaged. The Copper Tariff bill was then taken up and debated to the hour of adjournment.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House was also quite lively in the early part of to-day. The morning hour was occupied with the introduction of bills and resolutions. Among the resolutions agreed to was one directing an investigation of the affairs of the Wells, Fargo & Co. overland mail contracts, which went through without objection. One declaring against the policy of granting aid in money or bonds to railroads or other private corporations, was carried after a little squabble, by 35 majority, and one [illegible] giving aid in lands, was lost, by [illegible] majority. Mr. Butler expressed the opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury was acting as the agent of the National Banks, and offered a resolution requiring the Comptroller of the Currency to show to what extent associations have withdrawn United States bonds from their respective deposits and substituted Pacific Railroad bonds therefor. There was a good deal of excitement for a few minutes over the matter. The proposition to reduce the Marine Corps was then killed. The Naval appropriation bill was then passed and sent to the Senate. Work began on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

ON THE NEW YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

Mr. Lawrence, Chairman of the committee to investigate the election in New York city, to-day asked leave of the House to submit his report at any time, but the document will hardly be ready for two weeks. The evidence will show [illegible]

[illegible]

LEVEE PROJECT.

The House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs is likely to report in favor of the plan submitted to them for reclaiming what is known as the Levee Basin, being the alluvial lands between Cape Girardeau, Mo., and Helena, Ark. It is for a railroad and levees which will reclaim three and a half millions of acres. It is proposed to build the road by private subscription on these lands and to sell the part not needed in small tracts to freedmen and refugees. The Government is not called on for money, but a guarantee of first mortgage bonds, the latter to be given when the work is half done.

MISSOURI ELECTION CASE.

[illegible], of Ill., will call up the Switzler contested election case to-morrow. [illegible] will support the former. The friends of the Missouri delegation are getting up to make a vigorous fight for Anderson.

[illegible]

THE JUDICIARY.

The Judicial bill, introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Trumbull, and in the House by Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, was drawn up by the members of the Supreme Court. [illegible]

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

The House Committee on Post Offices will have a "two hours" session to-morrow in order to hear Messrs. Hubbard and Orton on the question of the union of the telegraph and post office. [illegible]

GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD SALES.

Memorials were introduced in both houses of Congress to-day, from many bankers and business men in Boston, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago, asking that a law be passed requiring that the sales of all Government gold and bonds be made in public, after advertising.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court room was filled this morning with persons anxious to hear the decision in the great tax cases. The Chief Justice read both of them and took square ground against the right of any State to tax greenbacks, government bonds, or certificates of indebtedness.

A SHOWER OF BILLS.

In the Senate to-day seventeen new bills were introduced, and in the House no less than sixty-three. This little fact will show the people how diligent their Congressmen are in trying to regulate the affairs of the nation.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The President nominated to the Senate to-day, John A. Hobson, Secretary of Legation for Mexico, vice M. Romero; [illegible]

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President transmitted the following to-day:

To the Senate of the United States:

[illegible]

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18, 1869.

[illegible]

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The *Tribune* says the articles of treaty on the Alabama claim, eight in number, are substantially as follows:

Article 1. The two governments agree to the settlement of all claims and damages which have arisen since the convention in 1853.

Article 2 provides for a commission of four persons, each government being entitled to two representatives in this commission to agree upon a plan of settlement.

Article 3 provides that a majority of the commission shall decide the questions involved.

Article 4 provides for cases of disagreement on the commission, [illegible]

Article 5 provides that in the event of a refusal of the umpire to decide, the question shall be settled by lot, in the presence of the Commissioners.

Article 6 excludes from the jurisdiction of the commission all cases arising from claims which have been adjudicated by the Committee on Admiralty.

Article 7 provides that claimants shall have first proved that they are British subjects; that they preserved strict neutrality during the war, and did not aid the South.

Article 8. The sessions of the convention to be held in Washington.

THE LINCOLN ASSASSINATION PLOT.

A confession of Atzerodt, one of the Lincoln assassins, written the night before his execution, is out this morning. The only material statements in it are that Surratt was in Washington on the evening of the murder, and that the plan of assassination was not divulged by Booth to his associates till three hours before it was put into execution.

VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Virginia Committee called this morning in a body, accompanied by other gentlemen from their State, to pay their respects to General Grant. [illegible]

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary has under consideration the subject of the restoration of Virginia to the Union, but has not taken formal action.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Windom to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Road proposes that the government shall merely guarantee the interest on half the bonds of the company.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

SENATE.

PETITION FOR REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

A memorial was presented praying that political disability be removed from all unreconstructed [illegible]

GOVERNMENT SALES OF BONDS AND GOLD.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., presented a petition from the merchants of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, [illegible]

GENERAL FINANCE BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the following bill:

[illegible]